

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

APRIL, 1920

VOL. VI

SAFETY-EFFICIENCY-CONSERVATION

No. 4



CONGRESSMAN LOUIS T. McFADDEN
OF PENNSYLVANIA

Chairman of the subcommittee of the Banking and Currency
Committee of the House, who has introduced a bill to protect
the monetary gold reserve from industrial depletion.

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THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
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THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

APRIL

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Sooner or later the Big Boss is going to ask you, "Bill, Hyatt Roller Bearings would be a mighty fine thing to have on our ore cars—why haven't we got them?"

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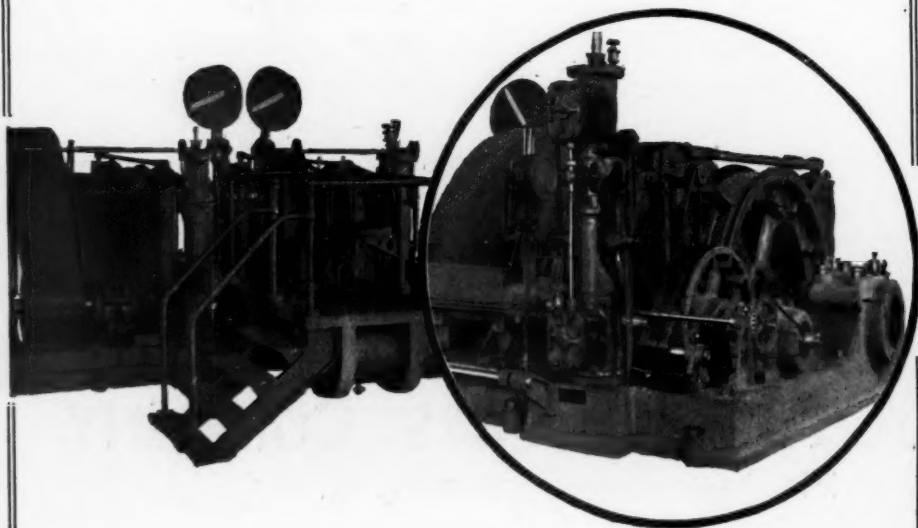
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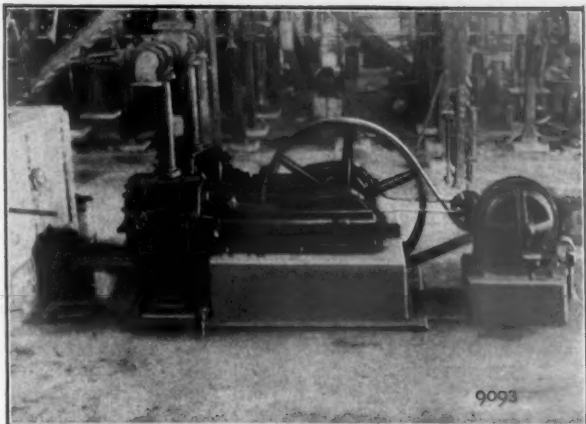
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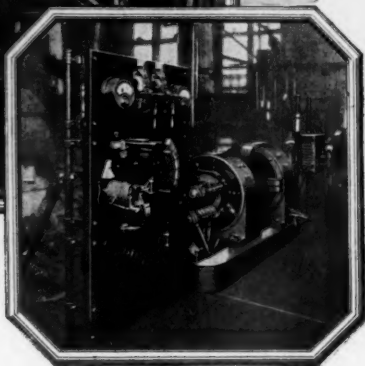
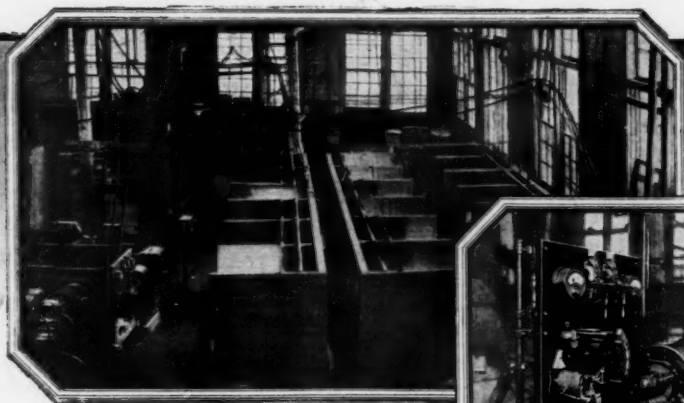
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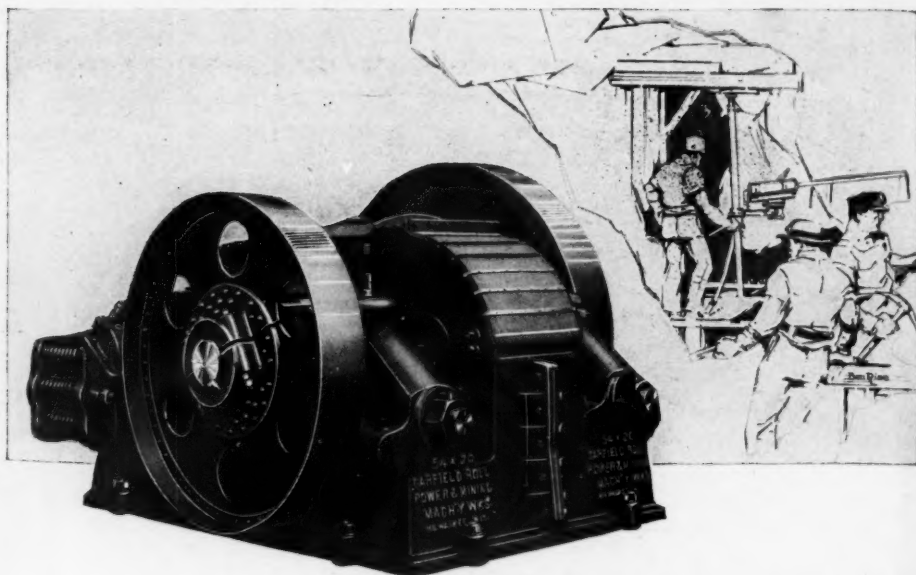
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Yours for the Asking

Send for this New Illustrated Booklet
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THE Standard Oil Company (Indiana), has just published a booklet which points out the methods of eliminating certain losses in the transportation of the coal from the working face of the mine to the tippie.

It is the purpose of the booklet to save money for you by lowering the cost of wear and tear; by lowering the cost of overcoming friction; and by lowering the cost of lubrication.

The booklet illustrates and describes the different lubricating methods used in the various types of mine car wheels and axles, and explains which grade of Superla Mine Car Grease is best suited to the particular equipment in use in your mine.

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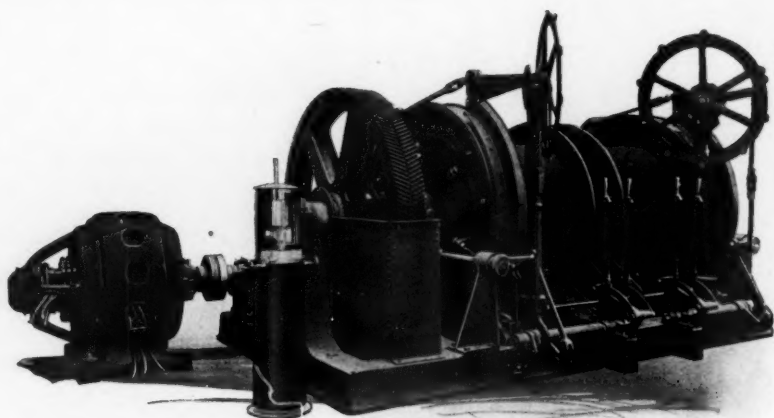
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Car Lubrication as adver-
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The Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

Four Reasons Why It Quickens Production

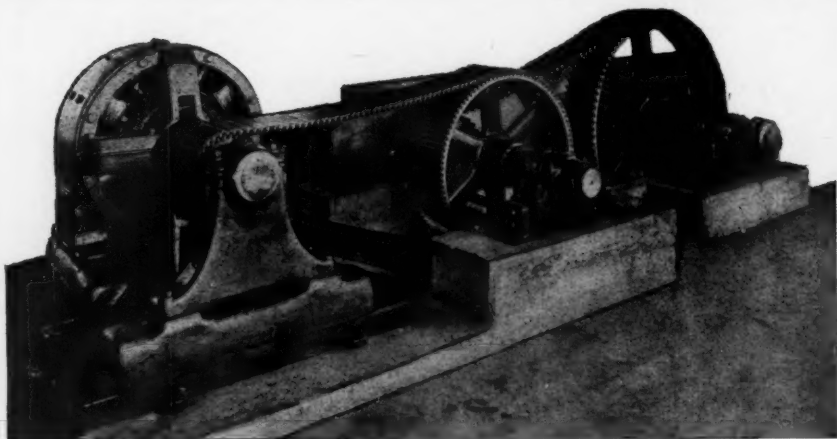
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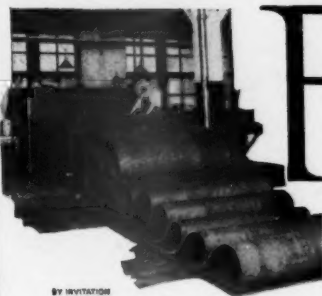
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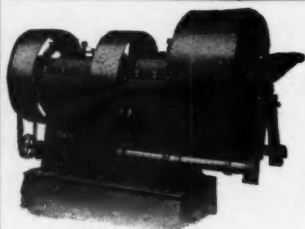
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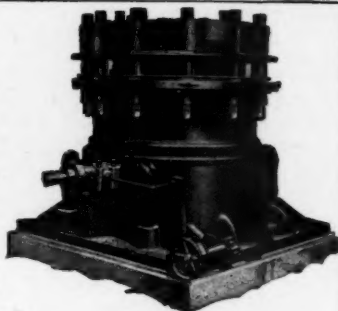
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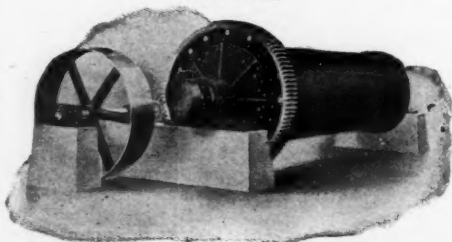
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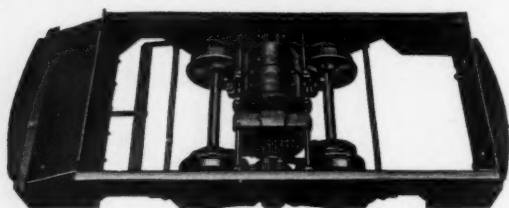
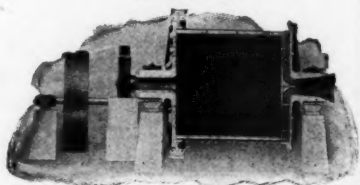
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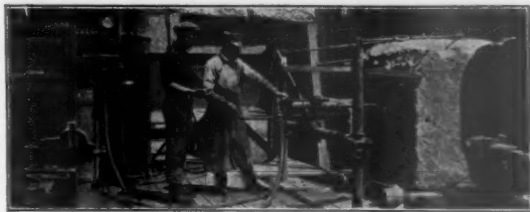
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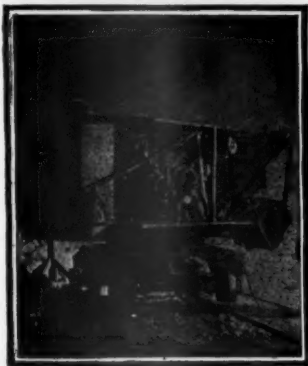
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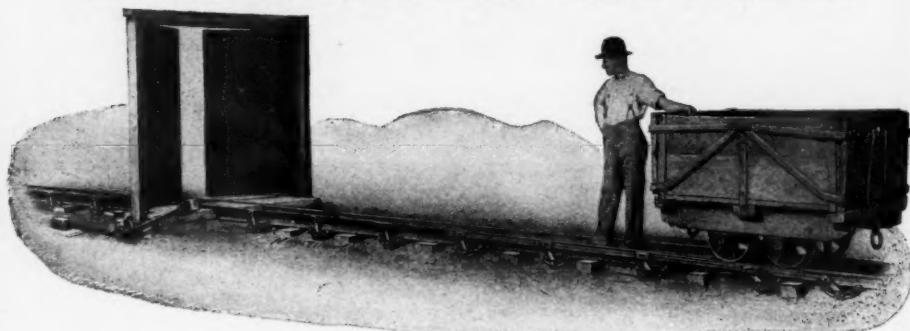
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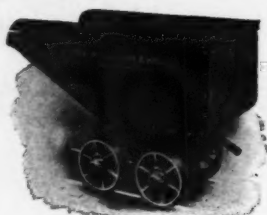
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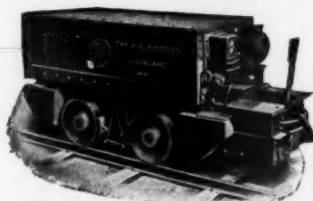


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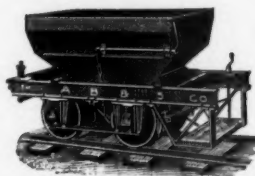
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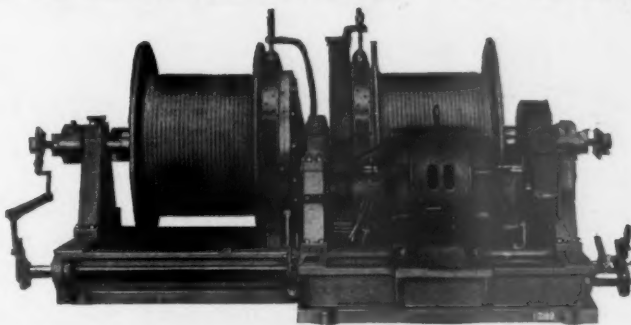
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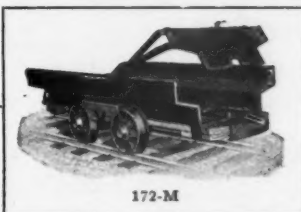


IT IS NOT any one feature but the excellence of design, the care given to the workmanship and material of every part that has established the reputation of the Lidgerwood Mine Hoist for Speed, Safety, and Economy in mine work.

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172-M

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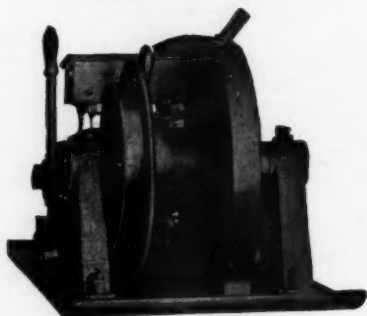
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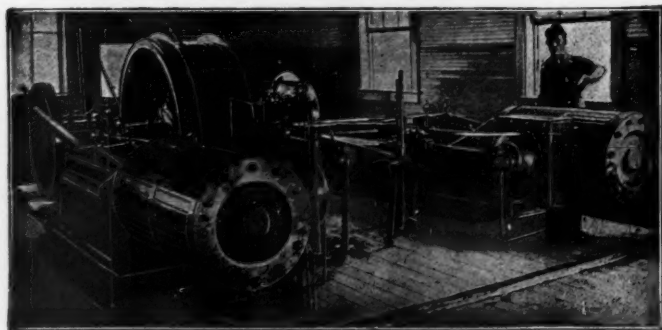
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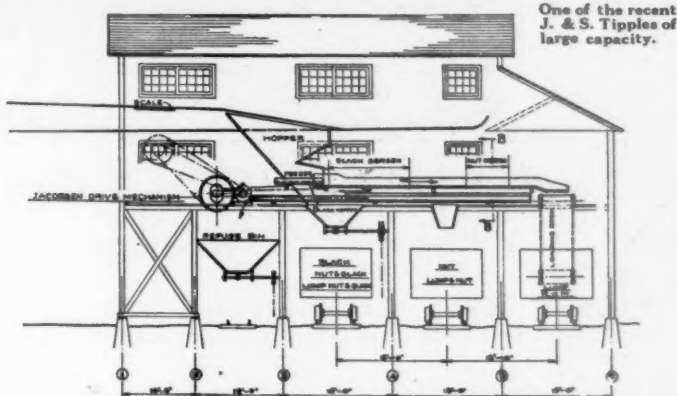
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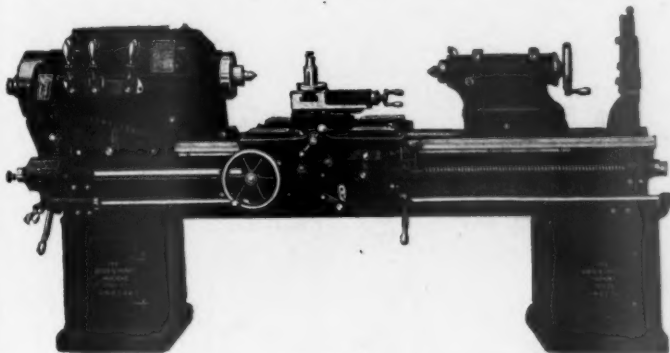
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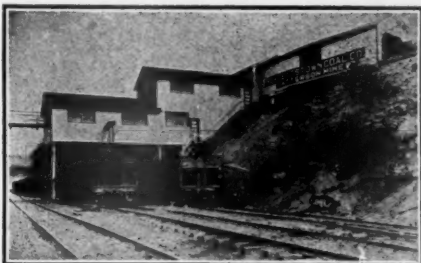
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SAVES LABOR AND EXPENSE
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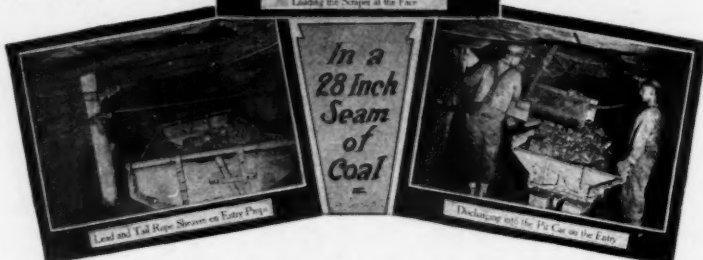
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Eliminates the difficulties of work in pitching seams, keeping the cars out of the rooms. Loads out any fall of coal much more rapidly than is



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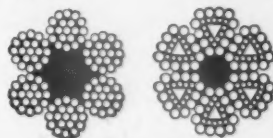
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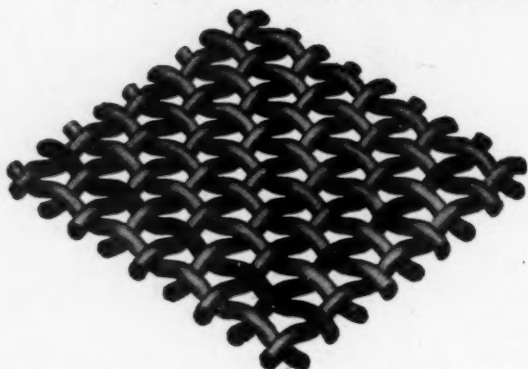
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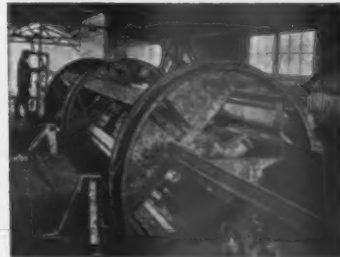
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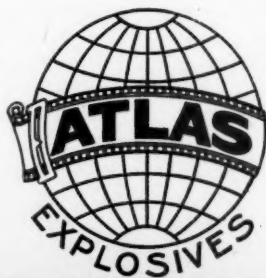
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In addition to the required tests at the station of the United States Bureau of Mines, all grades of Coalite and other ATLAS Permissible Explosives are subjected to constant tests by our own Laboratory Division. Closest chemical control and tests in production guarantee strength, uniformity and dependability. The four grades of Coalite cover the entire field of coal mining requirements. Coalite No. 1 is dense, slow, moderately strong—Coalite 2 D is dense, but a little faster and a little weaker than Coalite No. 1—Coalite 2 M L F is bulky and strong, but faster than Coalite No. 1 and Coalite 2 D—Coalite Y is bulky and the strongest and fastest of the Coalites. Our Service Division will be glad to co-operate with you in reducing mine wastes, safeguarding mine labor and producing coal of better required sizes. Special powder men await the opportunity to confer with you.

ATLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.

Branch Offices: Allentown, Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston; Chicago; Des Moines, Ia.; Houghton, Mich.; Joplin, Mo.; Kansas City; Knoxville; McAlester, Okla.; Memphis; Nashville; New Orleans; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburg, Kans.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; St. Louis; Wilkes-Barre.

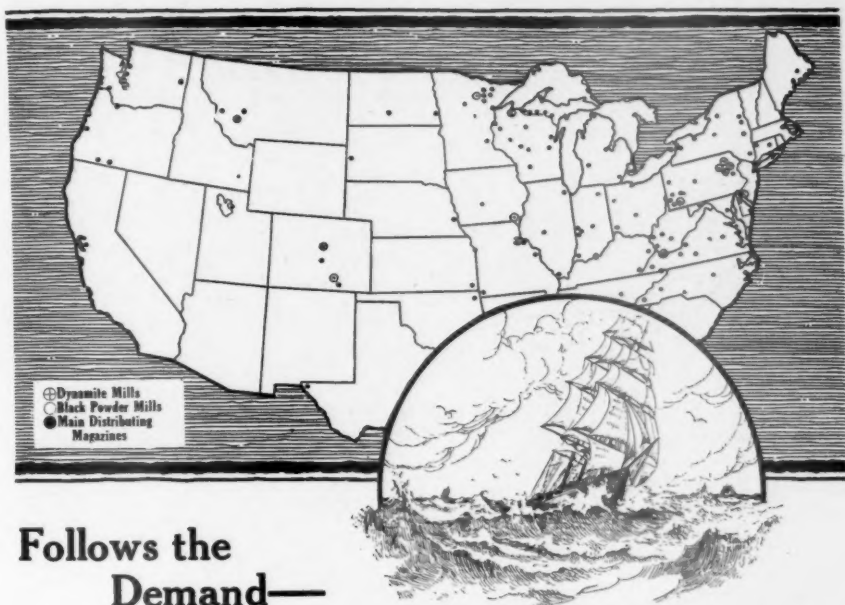
Gallery duplicating conditions in gassy and dusty coal mines, in which ATLAS Permissible Explosives are tested constantly.



Atlas Permissible Explosives

Du Pont Explosives Service

—Everywhere



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AROUND the Horn in '49, in stately square riggers, went Du Pont Explosives to help release the golden treasure of California. Only a few months later a Du Pont magazine was built in what is now the heart of the business section of San Francisco. Today four great Du Pont mills, centrally located, are supplying the demands of the Pacific Slope.

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Write us about your problems. "Du Pont can do it, or it can't be done."

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each egg weighing approximately one ounce.

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Machines are made to suit any track gauge and are equipped for any commercial current or for compressed air.

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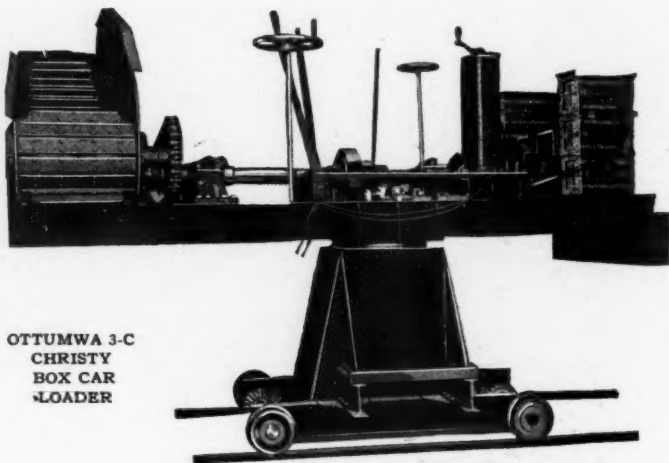
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Wherever used, Ottumwa Loaders prove their worth. They represent proven practicability. They load the most coal in best condition. Lowest cost for operation and maintenance. These loaders quickly pay for themselves and thereafter are

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OTTUMWA 3-C
CHRISTY
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Ottumwa Loaders do not need any help from shovelers.

WHEN YOU BUY AN OTTUMWA YOU ARE BUYING THE BEST

A machine that is essential to all operators. It will pay you to investigate. Do not wait.

YOU WILL LIKE THE OTTUMWA



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200 H.P. Type CW Westinghouse Motor shown below.*

Mine Fans

require a reliable drive to insure their success.

Westinghouse Motors for Fan Drive

are designed and manufactured with full realization of the paramount importance of continuity of operation.

Our many successful installations have proved beyond question that because of its high efficiency the Westinghouse Fan Equipment will save you on operating costs and both costly and dangerous fan interruptions.

If you are desirous of obtaining uninterrupted fan operation, specify Westinghouse Motors and Control.

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To Our Members:

THE VALUE of advertising is measured by the result it produces.

The advertisers in THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL are concerns of the highest standing. We, as an organization, are willing to endorse their products.

They have a double purpose in advertising in THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL. **First:** They believe that the best results can be obtained by presenting their product directly to the men who purchase equipment.

Second: They realize that the work being done by The American Mining Congress is important to them as well as to the operator.

Their advertisements are appearing regularly in the JOURNAL. The equipment they produce warrants your investigation if you are in the market for their products. Give them an opportunity to bid upon your requirements.

THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Comfort *is* Capital

Work is work; Mining is mining. When you've done everything you can, you can't get away from the discomforts of mining. But—

You **can** give your miners dry clothes to work in—sanitary, well-ventilated street clothes to go home in.

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Pure air and plenty of it, up at the washhouse ceiling where the air is warmest—an ample basket for the miner's lunch' and personal effects—a strong chain and trusty padlock for safety—that's the modern, sanitary way, exactly as the law requires.

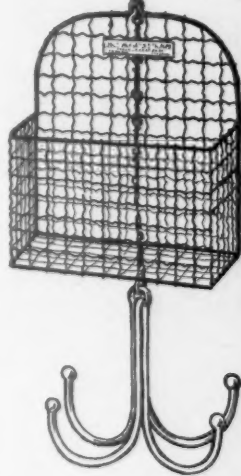
Hang your men's clothes **High and Dry** with the **Union Sanitary Clothes Hanger**, cheapest and best.

Our new booklet, "High and Dry," free on request.

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INSTALL S-A EQUIPMENT FOR HEAVY DUTY

The Equipment Illustrated is handling material that weighs approximately 280 pounds per cubic foot. The outfit, after long, continuous service is proving the worth of conveying machinery that is correctly designed and well built. ¶S-A belt conveyors handle materials economically.

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THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

Official Organ of the American Mining Congress

THE PEOPLE'S DOLLAR

On another page of the JOURNAL is published an interview with Congressman Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, with reference to the bill which he introduced to protect the monetary gold reserve from industrial depletion. No more constructive analysis of this proposed legislation has previously been presented.

The gold excise and premium proposal has been before the public for some months, and many criticisms have been made as to the practicality of such legislation, which have arisen largely through misunderstanding. Congressman McFadden, in this interview, with his keen insight into banking methods and the intimate knowledge which he has of the banking and currency requirements of the nation, has set forth in the most succinct manner the advantages of this proposal as compared to others which have been considered to accomplish a like result.

Apprehension has been expressed that the provisions of this bill might be construed as an alteration of the monetary unit and create a premium gold market. Congressman McFadden sets at rest such criticism of the proposal, as follows:

Since this transaction is confined to the production and sales of gold as a commodity only, and without reference to its monetary use, it cannot in any way influence the monetary status of the metal. By this means, the jewelers and other consumers of gold will be able to obtain all of the gold that they require at the usual monetary price of \$20.67 an ounce. The excise is to be collected only upon the manufactured article as sold, and not upon the

bullion, which insures a free gold market in the United States.

This bill, therefore, if enacted, will be a protection to the gold standard and a safeguard in maintaining the monetary unit and a free gold market, all of which conditions, in the opinion of conservative financiers, are essential in preserving the monetary position of the United States as a creditor nation no less than in the maintenance of our domestic financial system.

Some have construed the \$10 premium to the producer of the new gold ounce as a subsidy to the gold-mining industry. Congressman McFadden makes proper disposition of this fallacy in the following manner:

The premium to be paid to the gold producer is not a subsidy, because the Government has been and is now subsidizing the consumers of gold in manufactures and the arts. The wholesale index price number of all commodities in 1919 was 212, as compared to 100 in 1914, which shows that had gold increased in price in conformance with all other commodities in the United States, the gold producer would have received for his 58.5 million-dollar production in 1919, \$65,500,000, or 112 per cent. more than the monetary price which he did receive. The excise to be imposed upon manufacturers of gold merely lessens the amount of this subsidy. The \$10 excise is equivalent to an increase of 50 per cent. in the price of the metal contained in manufactured articles, while all commodity prices have risen 112 per cent.; consequently, the excise offsets only 45 per cent. of the subsidy now in force and which, because of the fact that the Government sells gold to the trades at the original monetary price, must be and is being met by the producer. The bill merely creates the governmental machinery by which the consumer of gold in the trades may pay more nearly the cost of production for his raw material.

Mr. McFadden urges that this legislation be expedited, because of the need for protecting the monetary gold reserve from further excessive depletion by consumption in manufactures and the arts, and the present emergency which confronts the gold-mining industry. He realizes that every dollar's worth of gold which is removed from the monetary gold reserve lessens the gold cover of the Federal Reserve note, which on February 20 was but 47.4 cents to the dollar of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. It is obviously not in the interests of the people's dollar that gold from the monetary gold reserve should be withdrawn in excess of new production for use in manufactures and the arts.

This constructive legislation to safeguard the gold cover of our currency is in the interests of the entire people of the United States in protecting their employment by permitting more gradual deflation of our credit and currency structure. Too rapid contraction of currency would seriously disrupt the progress of industry and, therefore, affect the continuous employment of the people, a condition which should by all means be averted. This proposed bill will permit us to descend from the high ladder of credit and currency expansion without harm.

SAME OLD FIGHT

Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas is the father of the finest industrial court movement in existence in America. This court is intended to, and probably will, put an end to labor strife in Kansas for a long time. It is a workable, and, to a fair-minded citizen, a fair and just court wherein may be adjudicated the differences of opinion between employer and employee. It provides justice for the employer, justice for the laborer and justice for the public. When the law was passed a large number of labor leaders agreed with Governor Allen that it was a good law, and there were evidences, and still are, that the wage-earning class appreciate the protection afforded in the new tribunal. However, the Kansas Federa-

tion of Labor has adopted the same old methods and has decided, and so announces, that the Kansas Industrial Relations Court must be eliminated, and that all those who favor the retention of this industrial court must be eliminated from Kansas politics. It even goes so far as to "pledge" the farmer vote against this tribunal.

OIL LEASING REGULATIONS

An instance illustrating in a startling way how easy it is for Federal administrative officers to depend too much upon their own judgment in the arrangement of administrative rulings has developed in connection with the promulgation of regulations controlling the operation of the recently passed Oil Leasing Bill. The oil business, especially the producing end, is a technical business at best—one which the public knows very little of and which the average Government employe knows only theoretically.

Shortly after the passage of the Leasing Bill the American Mining Congress, realizing that the technical and legal requirements of the law were apt to cause confusion, misunderstanding and costly errors or contests, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior the following communication:

In anticipation of the Presidential approval of the land leasing bill and the difficulty of framing rules and regulations for its administration, which will consider both the legal requirements of the bill and its application to the practical operations thereunder, we beg to offer the services of the American Mining Congress, should consultation be desired with those who are likely to work under its provisions.

Should you desire it, we will be glad to assemble committees representing the different minerals which will be affected by the bill, for the purpose of bringing to your department the more practical knowledge of the conditions which are to be met.

We trust you will understand that the purpose of this offer is in no sense a criticism of the working forces under your direction, but rather a desire to bring under consideration objections which might be aggravating at a later time, before the promulgation of the rules and regulations of administration, and for the purpose of preventing criticism and to make the provisions of the law most efficient and practical.

Two days later came a very courteous communication from Secretary Lane in the following language:

I have your letter of February 24, 1920, offering the services of the American Mining Congress, should consultation be desired in framing rules and regulations for the administration of the general leasing act.

I very much appreciate your kind offer, and have to advise that the regulations to be issued will be of two kinds: (1) The administrative regulations, which construe the law and deal with time and manner of filing and procedure in the Department and its subordinate offices and bureaus, and (2) the operating or working regulations, which will deal with the operation, care and maintenance of the mines or wells, the welfare of the miners and other things connected with operating mines.

As to the first class, by reason of the limitations contained in the act within which various rights may be asserted, it is exceedingly important that the regulations be issued at the earliest possible moment, and as they involve matters of law and departmental procedure may, I think, be properly prepared by officers of the Department and its bureaus.

As to the operating or working regulations, I will be very glad if the Department may have the assistance of the American Mining Congress, and suggest that you arrange with the Director of the Bureau of Mines for such co-operation as may be feasible and desirable in connection with the formulation of such regulations.

In this connection, officials of the American Mining Congress conferred with the gentlemen in charge of the legal and administrative regulations, and endeavored to have those regulations submitted to a committee of operators, who might advise with the framers of the regulations as to the advisability of certain clauses then under consideration. The petition was refused, and there followed the promulgation of Circular No. 672, approved March 11, which, among other things, limited prospecting permits to one for each applicant, while at the same time the law and the regulations allowed a final location of three leases in each State in which an individual or corporation might wish to participate.

Royalties payable under leases granted by the law were fixed for oil of 30 degrees Baume or over on each claim on which wells average 200 barrels per day, 33⅓ per cent.; less than 200 barrels and

down to 100 barrels, 25 per cent.; less than 100 barrels and down to 50 barrels, 20 per cent.; less than 50 barrels and down to 20 barrels, 16⅔ per cent., and less than 20 barrels, 12½ per cent.

These clauses of the regulations were so palpably unfair and unworkable that protests poured into the Interior Department from all fields affected by the law. The matter was personally taken in hand by Hon. John Barton Payne, the new Secretary of the Interior, and it was brought out in a hearing granted to producers who bore in upon him the fact that the oil industry of the United States has always been willing to bear its share of the Government burden, and is doing so in taxes; that the oil industry should not be throttled by restrictive rulings read into a law which had had years of consideration by Congress.

Mr. Payne instructed regulations (Circular No. 672) should be discarded and replaced by new regulations which should be at once considered in the light of fairness to the petroleum industry of the country. It was also ordered that, so far as operating or working regulations were concerned, the producers should be called into conference. Director Manning of the Bureau of Mines at once arranged for such conference on April 1. The American Mining Congress and other organizations interested in oil were invited to appoint two representatives each, and the Governors of all States in which oil is to be produced under the Leasing Law were invited to send two personal representatives. It is probable that, as a result of this considerate action and conference with the actual producers in the field, the working regulations will be promulgated free from objectionable features. As a result of the protests made, the administrative regulations have been reissued and reduce the royalties to be paid to 25 per cent. as a maximum, with an average of 20 per cent., an amount, which oil producers agree, is fair and equitable under the circumstances. Special royalty regulations covering the California situation where oil of less than 30 degrees Baume is produced fix the maximum

royalty at 20 per cent. All royalties are to be cumulative.

Instead of shutting out alien stockholders, which would have forced a reorganization of many companies and caused endless confusion and dissatisfaction, companies are now merely required to furnish lists of stockholders, with the addresses of same, in order that the Department of Justice may check upon the possibility of undesirable investments of aliens in case there appears to be any indication of control of the oil industry by aliens. Companies not more than 10 per cent. of whose stock is held by aliens will not be disqualified to receive leases.

One of the most important items of liberalization resulting from the revision of these regulations is the increase in the number of permits to be issued to three for each State in which companies or individuals may desire to prospect. The general effect of this protest by the oil men has been to so liberalize the administration of the leasing law that encouragement rather than discouragement is extended to the oil industry, while attention of the new Secretary of the Interior has been called to the fact that the business men of the West are fair, reasonable and broad-visioned, but that they will insist upon their rights from the Government, with which they desire to co-operate in national development.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE

In dealing with new people, one is always most interested to know what manner of folk they be. When a new person is filling a post as important to the country as that of Secretary of the Interior, the manner of man who is to fill it means much to us all. There is always the fear of what may happen to new wine and old bottles.

In certain conferences before John Barton Payne we have been privileged to watch a forceful man at his work, and the sight was pleasant. The humor that lurks behind the rugged features appearing in his photographs is much more visible in the flesh; it is a kindly, encom-

passing sort of humor. He is a direct, effective, modest man, without frills, pomp or ceremony. His manner was a bit deprecating, not of himself, not, certainly, of the people who were before him, and most emphatically not of the importance of the business that they were to discuss, but of the fact that a situation which was simply a discussion among business men to be settled on business principles should be subject to so much ceremony.

He asked three or four direct questions of each man who talked, to which he was grateful for as direct an answer. He wants facts on which to hang accurate, quick decisions.

We like such methods, and we like Secretary Payne. And, to continue a figure of speech that is especially appealing these days, we think there is going to be some life to this particular vintage of new wine.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

On the day that the American Federation of Labor issued its circular appeal to its members to nominate and elect trades-union members to public office, basing the appeal upon a statement that "the rights of labor have been interfered with by the present holders of political place," facts were made public showing that from 1917 to 1920 the railroad employees received advances in wages amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000, and that demands now before the adjustment board aggregate another billion. The cold and heartless crushing out of labor's rights by the Railroad Administration has been particularly noticeable.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

W. T. Davis and Amos Hadley of Roanoke, Va., are clerks employed by the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. They refused to join the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, etc., holding that they, as citizens, had the right to work where and when they pleased, free from domination of labor leaders. Their heads

were demanded by the walking delegate, and the request refused by the railroad company. All clerks were ordered to "walk out," and hundreds did. This strike against the constitutional rights of Davis and Hadley may tie up the Norfolk & Western and cost countless thousands of dollars in wages and profits, but Davis and Hadley deserve nationwide acknowledgment for their bravery and the railroad officials should be endorsed by Congress.

THE OPEN SHOP

The strongest editorial on the "Open Shop" yet penned is 18 years old. It was not written as an editorial, but is reprinted here as such. It was prepared and signed by President Roosevelt's Anthracite Commission, which settled one of the worst labor situations ever forced upon the nation up to that time, and is as follows:

The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen, that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denouncement of the law.* The right thus to work cannot be made to depend upon the approval or disapproval of the personal character and conduct of those who claim to exercise this right. (*Italics by Editor.)

And the Commission ordered:

That no person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization, by members of such organization.

This principle of Simon-pure Americanism, if adhered to all these years by all branches of industry as it has been by the anthracite industry, would have created a better industrial nation. It is as applicable today as when penned, nearly a decade ago, and even more needful in these days when constitutional rights are trampled upon indiscriminately by radicals of every stripe.

THINK IT OVER

It is said that the current daily deficit of the railroads of the United States aggregates \$1,000,000. Rolling stock is in bad shape and cars are scattered to the four corners of the map—and yet we read about demands for increased wages and retroactive awards.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

Miners are required to use both brain and brawn.

The man with the best of brains, if devoid of brawn, is an inefficient miner, except as a director of other men.

Physical fitness, backed by a well-developed brain, makes a man 100 per cent. competent if his heart is in his work. This rule counts in the mine as well as in the shop.

Physical fitness and mental fitness go hand in hand. A healthy mind in a healthy body isn't apt to be easily inflamed or thrown out of balance. It is usually well qualified to think clearly, and clear thinkers are not usually hectic in their way of doing things.

In these days of stress and radical propaganda, the mine operator should be glad to have his producing organization manned by healthy men. Some mining districts are populated by such workers; others are not.

Congressman S. D. Fess of Ohio has introduced a bill which, if the present wave of "economy" did not weigh against it, should receive favorable action. It is H. R. 12652, to provide for the promotion of physical training. It proposes to spend millions if necessary through State educational channels in blotting out America's disgraceful physical record during the war preparations. It is based upon the record of the Provost Marshal's office, which shows that had the Government not let down the bars in physical tests, the American Army would have been slow in organization. According to General Leonard Wood, but one in five American men presenting themselves under the draft

could come up to the regular army requirements.

The young men who were admitted to the army under reduced standards of physical fitness were whipped into perfection—the finest body of fighting men in the world. That doesn't level up the failure of the great mass, but does prove what can be done.

Mr. Fess proposes to promote manhood. His bill charges the Bureau of Education, the Interior Department and the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department with the responsibility of preparing the boys and girls of the nation for citizenship and disciplined co-operation. It provides the machinery for thorough physical training, periodical physical tests and examinations, correction of defects, instruction in methods of living, health supervision of schools, equipment of schools for the work to be accomplished, co-operation with State and local institutions, teachers' organizations, etc.

The cost of all this machinery is not to exceed \$1 per child—a pittance for each child—but aggregating, when the machinery is in motion, millions.

The Congressman agrees with the young farmer out in Montana who, after listening several hours to college professors exhort the farmers present to raise better livestock, arose and sagely remarked:

"Mr. Chairman, I have heard several speakers here advocate breeding and raising better pigs. I want to discuss the profitableness of breeding and raising better children."

"Better man-power" being the object of the Fess bill, it interests every employer of labor, we think.

HIGH COST OF STRIKES

Figures compiled by the United States Shipping Board show that during the 11 months from January 1 and ending December 1 of last year strikes in Shipping Board plants or in connection with shipping in which the United States was interested caused the United States Shipping Board a loss of \$37,000,000, which

must be paid out of the taxes collected by the Government.

In addition to the financial loss to the United States, which represents an appalling figure in itself, the marine strikes recorded by the Shipping Board, including those in New York and on the Pacific Coast, totaled 5,883,000 days for which the strikers received no remuneration, and which, averaging the day's earnings at a modest figure of \$5 per day, cost in wages for the strikers alone \$29,415,000.

This record, we presume, is looked upon by radical labor leaders as most successful, but the public, which must eventually pay all such bills, will not view the record from the same standpoint.

It has recently been stated by a very reliable statistician that for every man sent to the trenches in France to fight for the democracy of the world and safety of the United States, the radical labor leaders, I. W. W. and other revolutionary movements managed to keep one man out of work continuously; i. e., man for man soldiers in the trenches were matched by strikers on this side of the water. This is some record for the labor politicians to face in attempting to corral political control of the United States. The frightful economic waste caused by strikes should cause every thinking man within the ranks of union labor to stop and consult his better judgment, and to measure his actions well before he places himself under the political domination of professional labor agitators.

The cold, hard fact is, and no man can gainsay it, that whatever loss occurs under such conditions is a loss to the laborer himself. The loss in productiveness alone is sufficiently serious at a time when all the world is short of supplies to make it one of the greatest problems of the age. While these appalling figures stare them in the face, radical labor leaders in the United States and Europe are continuously holding up the threat of strikes and more strikes unless their impossible demands are immediately and fully granted.

There is food for reflection in this situation. There is every reason to believe that a movement of education should be begun not only by the Government of the United States, but by every business interest in the country, through which the producing element of the country can be given the facts upon which it must ultimately base its decisions, regardless of the demands of the labor leaders.

ZINC AND COPPER

Copper has come to its own.

During the last six months of 1919 the consumption of copper in the United States far exceeded the world's consumption in pre-war times. The figures, just given out by John D. Ryan, as chairman of the Copper Export Association, are startling, and also encouraging, to the mining industry of the United States. A year ago the copper stocks of Europe aggregated 545,000,000 pounds of new copper and 385,000,000 pounds of scrap. Including the 1,800,000,000 pounds produced through the American refineries and the 450,000,000 pounds produced outside of the United States, the total available stock for the year aggregated 3,430,000,000 pounds, and the consumption, as indicated by all facts in hand, was 2,970,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Ryan shows that this consumption exceeded the consumption of any previous year, even including the war. European stocks are depleted, and America must redouble her efforts to produce for export, but added to this is the interesting and significant fact that copper is being called for in ever-increasing quantities for American electrical development, including power plants and distribution.

By the same token zinc is coming to its own.

For years, in fact, until quite recently, the zinc business has been largely dependent upon the demand for galvanized iron.

The zinc producer talked in terms of "Jack" and took whatever the smelters offered, being prosperous or "broke," as the price rose or fell. The New Jersey Zinc Co. and other far-sighted manufacturers have spent vast sums in the development of uses for zinc, and today your collar button, your automobile tire and a long list of other articles either does or might contain a large percentage of the metal once looked upon as of value only in a few industrial developments. Zinc is shown to be a desirable substitute for many other substances, and, while not destined to play the big part played by copper in the world's reconstruction, it is commanding increasing recognition as a most important commercial element.

THE INCOME TAX COMPLEXITY

As a writer in one of the current magazines puts it, the public has little chance, under the present system of taxation, of beating the high cost of living, and there is more than a suspicion that the methods utilized by the commercial world to beat the "tax game" have had a very large part in the upward development of prices.

The producer of raw material adds the tax to his product; the buyer of the raw material has to pay the producer's tax, and then adds his own; the buyer of the manufactured raw material has to pay the combined tax preceding, and adds his own; the jobber who buys the final manufactured product has to pay the accruing combined tax, and adds his own; the wholesaler and distributor meets the established combined tax, and adds his own; the retailer pays the compounded tax, and adds his own, and the public pays the several times compounded tax and kicks.

A statement made recently by a high official of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to a group of representatives of national organizations indicates that the Treasury Department itself is unable to

cope with the complex situations produced by the present cumbersome income and excess profits tax law. The officials of the Treasury Department charged with the responsibility of collecting this tax admit that, even though the best of judgment is used, injustice often occurs, and the taxpayer is obliged to meet onerous and almost prohibitive conditions. Furthermore, in order that the letter of the law may be fully complied with and the tax properly collected as provided for under the complex system, the Treasury Department employees are becoming Legion and the expense of the collection is most appalling even to men who are used to the present-day expensive methods of the Government.

The above-quoted Treasury Department representative used this expression during the conference referred to: "We are fully aware of the perplexities facing the public, and we are none the less perplexed. The law is cumbersome and expensive of operation and far from satisfactory. It should be the business of every business organization in the country to at once organize a national committee which would study the tax situation and present to Congress a rational and workable law and a plan of administration which might be looked upon as reasonable and workable. The sooner you gentlemen do this, the sooner the present law may be replaced on the statute books with something more reasonable and fair, but it will do no good to present a theoretical bill unless you have at the same time worked out the details of administration and meet the entire situation four-square."

The American Mining Congress is cognizant of the fact that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is trying to honestly and fairly administer a most complicated law. He is charged with the duty of raising millions necessary to meet the financial conditions imposed by the war. He is as desirous as any man can be that no injustice be practiced in the Department. He is sur-

rounded by earnest, well-trained men, who are, for a mere pittance, sacrificing time in the direction of hundreds of clerks, statisticians and auditors, who, in turn, are endeavoring to understand the law themselves, and who, while carrying out the technicalities of its requirements, measure justice to the taxpayers. But no organization, no matter how thoroughly equipped it may be, can ever satisfactorily and justly work out the income and excess profits tax problems as they present themselves under the present law. To make the situation more serious than it otherwise might be, there remains the fact that the salaries paid the Government officials and employees are so ridiculously low that the agents of the Department cannot afford to remain with the Government more than a few months each, except as they are willing to sacrifice their business interests for the general public good. Hundreds of clerks, statisticians and auditors are using the Treasury Department as a training school for advancement into lucrative private positions.

The working out of the present law demands that highly specialized tax experts be employed by thousands of concerns in order that they may successfully meet the puzzling technicalities of the present law, and large numbers of experts have been continually leaving the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the pittances which the Government has been able to pay and stepping into positions paying them from \$3500 to \$15,000 a year, temptation which no sane man could well resist in these days of high living costs.

Reorganization of the system of taxation must ultimately, and soon, be attempted, but such reorganization should not be attempted by Congress without close co-operation with organized business.

The mining industry of the United States desires to pay its full and reasonable proportion of the burdens under which the nation is now struggling, but

it wishes to pay that proportion upon a business-like basis.

A WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMPARISON

In the early part of the year 1918 every available ship was being put into service to carry our soldiers to France, together with the necessary supplies and war munitions to army service.

At that time the leaders of the steel industry announced that if the ships then engaged in the importations of manganese ores from Brazil should be commandeered for the oversea service, cutting off all manganese importations, in three months' time the steel industry would be paralyzed and that 90 per cent. of its products were for essential war purposes. In other words, that the war must stop except an ample supply of manganese was available for steel manufacturing purposes.

At that time agents went about the country making contracts with the owners of undeveloped manganese resources for the production of manganese ores. In one particular instance, the brokers told the miners that, while the contract was directly with them, the purchase was made on behalf of a well-known and large steel plant; that these minerals were absolutely necessary to the continuance of its operations in filling Government contracts; that the ore was to be shipped direct to this particular company. These contracts ran from six months to two years, some of them still being legally in effect.

Immediately upon the signing of the armistice these brokers sent telegrams to the producers, refusing to accept any further shipments under these contracts. In the meantime, these miners had installed plants and opened their properties at great expense and begun shipments.

The injustice of this situation was referred without result to various branches

of the Government at Washington, one reply being to the effect that no relief could be given, but that the law of contracts was still in effect. Mine operators could not continue to produce ore, ship it to an unwilling purchaser and rely upon a suit to recover the money, and as a result were left with large losses, which Congress undertook to settle by the enactment of the War Materials Relief Bill, appropriating \$8,500,000 for the settlement of losses incurred in the production of ores at the request of Government agencies.

Up to the present time considerably less than \$1,000,000 has been paid out of this fund for the relief of these miners, yet the Government has paid the steel-manufacturing firm above referred to, for whom some of these contracts were supposed to have been made, in settlement of contracts not fulfilled, the sum of \$3,330,040.39. This award has been made, not for losses sustained, not for materials contracted for and on hand, but for loss of anticipated profits from the by-products of the very plants to which these war minerals were being shipped, and for materials of which not a pound was ever produced.

The miners producing the ore, hundreds of them, have been ruined by their losses, and yet the branch of the Government which is administering this situation points with pride to its record of payment in the statement that it is saving the Government funds, while this other branch of the same Government pays millions of unearned profits to one company alone.

We do not question the justice of this award, but we do urge that the 1200 claimants who suffered actual losses in producing the material necessary for the Government's use should have a right to a court hearing, as provided in the Garland Bill, H. R. 13091, which has recently been favorably reported by the Mines and Mining Committee of the House of Representatives.

TUNGSTEN TARIFF MEASURE REPORTED FAVORABLY TO SENATE

The Committee on Finance of the Senate issued the following report on the tungsten tariff bill:

"The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4437) to provide revenue for the Government and to promote the production of tungsten ores and manufactures thereof in the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with the recommendation that the bill do pass with amendments.

"Tungsten is a vitally important war metal. It is equally important in our industrial peace program. Tungsten is the only known element which forms an alloy with steel, giving to the steel the property of retaining its temper at extremely high temperatures. This property, together with its great hardness, makes possible the manufacture of tools for drilling, cutting and finishing steel products. Those tools are operated at such high speed that one machinist and one lathe can do as much as five machinists and five lathes equipped with carbon steel tools. Quantity production is dependent on high-speed tungsten steel.

"Prior to the war, Germany controlled the tungsten refining industry, and very little tungsten was refined in the United States. During the war the tungsten industry was fully established and the United States became the leading nation in the manufacture of tungsten products.

"The mining of tungsten in the United States was greatly stimulated during the war, and the production in 1917 reached 6144 tons of 60 per cent. concentrate. The evidence showed that the normal requirements of this country were between 5000 to 7500 tons of 60 per cent. concentrate per year. The annual production from the equipped mines that can be operated under the proposed duty was demonstrated to be from 4000 to 4500 tons per year. It is claimed, through the stabilization of price and stimulus of the duty, that this production can gradually be increased until our entire domestic requirements will be supplied. During that period of development a substantial revenue would be received from importations of ore.

"The report of the United States Tariff Commission states that 'the United States has a sufficient supply for many years to come.'

"The destructive competition which American producers are helpless to meet comes from the ores of Asia. The costs of domestic production were proved from certified statements to average \$13 per unit. The foreign costs were showed to be from \$2 to \$4 per unit, and foreign ores are being sold in New York at from \$6 to \$7.50 per unit. Large quantities, aggregating about 50,000 units per month, are being imported, duty free, and none is being produced now in the United States.

"The difference in costs are not due alone

to the discrepancy in high wages paid our American miners (from \$4.65 to \$6.50 per day) and the pittance paid Asiatic coolies (from 20 cents to 50 cents per day), but the physical character of the deposits is different. Most foreign ores are recovered from rich surface deposits, that require little or no equipment, while American ores are recovered from veins or lodes of hard rock. Expensive mine equipment is required and large costly mills are necessary, as the ore has to be crushed and concentrated to put it into a marketable product.

"It has been shown that the tungsten mining industry is in a critical condition. Unless prompt action is taken, it will be destroyed. Every mine in the United States is closed down, and without the duty asked for cannot reopen. The industry which proved of such vital importance during the war will fall in decay, so it cannot be rehabilitated, and the country will be left to the mercy of Asiatic production to supply a material as necessary in our industrial peace program as it is essential in war.

"At the present time the tungsten-bearing ores of all kinds are on the free list. With the placing of a duty on such ores it is necessary to place a compensatory duty on imports of refined tungsten products and alloy steels, and the rate named in the bill provides that compensation.

"From the showing made it is perfectly evident that this industry should be protected. Without a healthy tungsten industry the United States will be completely at the mercy of hostile nations, which could instantly cut off supplies. The production of war material would be paralyzed.

G. W. LAMBOURNE ELECTED GOVERNOR OF UTAH CHAPTER

Utah Chapter, American Mining Congress, at its annual meeting March 8 elected G. W. Lambourne, governor; Walter Fitch, first vice-governor; C. E. Allen, second vice-governor; J. William Knight, third vice-governor, and A. G. Mackenzie, secretary and treasurer.

All the officers were re-elected except Mr. Lambourne, who succeeds Imer Pett. Mr. Lambourne is president and general manager of the Judge Mining & Smelting Co. and the Daly West Mining Co., with properties at Park City, Utah.

The following directors were elected: Walter Fitch, H. M. Hartmann, Samuel K. Kellock, F. J. Westcott, C. E. Loose, J. M. Bidwell, Norman W. Haire, J. B. Whitehill.

SUPERINTENDENT JOHN A. DAVIS of the Fairbanks station of the Bureau of Mines, sailed from Seattle, en route to Fairbanks, recently, after spending several months in the United States. In March Paul Hopkins, chemist of the Fairbanks station, was in the Kantishna on leave of absence.

THE NEW WAR MINERALS RELIEF BILL

By HERBERT W. SMITH.

The importance of the hearings upon the new War Minerals Relief Bill (H. R. 13091) has been generally recognized.

The hearings occupied several weeks of arduous work by the committee and the claimants and their representatives. The committee report of the hearings, which now has been printed, is a formidable volume. The statement of the Mining Congress in its appearance for the war minerals claimants was based upon a parallel-column brief and chart showing the situation existing under the present law and the needed changes. This chart formed a basis for the whole discussion before the committee except as applied to individual cases.

The Mining Congress in its appearance first made it clear that it was appearing for the equitable rights of all the claimants under the law and not as representatives of any specific claimant. The committee showed keen interest and helpful consideration for all the questions discussed. Mr. E. A. Dickey, representing the Pacific Coast Chrome Producers' Association; Mr. John Haak of Portland, Ore., representing the Northwestern Chrome Producers; Mr. Ross Blake, representing the Batesville manganese producers, and Mr. Frank Healy, representing Dr. J. F. Reddy, appeared as individual witnesses. The consideration by the Government of cases of the Chestate Pyrites Co., as presented by ex-Congressman W. Schley Howard, occupied several days of the hearings. The hearings were closed and the summing up and analysis of the whole war minerals situation, covering eight days, was presented by the Chief of the War Minerals Division of the Mining Congress, who appeared as spokesman for all the war minerals claimants.

There was at first a very natural leaning on the part of the committee toward the action of the Commission up to that time, as it showed such a large percentage of the original fund still being conserved. But as the hearings progressed the committee became more and more of the opinion that when such conservation defeated the purpose of the original legislation, it was contrary to public policy.

The original resolution introduced last July to assist in working justice out of this situation was soon seen to be inadequate, and at the end of these hearings Chairman Garland introduced as a substitute measure H. R. 13091, full report of which will be found under the title Mineral Legislation on another page of this issue.

This bill will give to war minerals claimants the right to appeal to the Court of Claims. We are informed that the Court of Claims is ready to take immediately jurisdiction of such claims if this legislation becomes effective. In

reporting this bill the Committee on Mines and Mining issued the following report:

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, submitted the following report to accompany H. R. 13091:

The Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13091), providing for a review by the Court of Claims of awards to dissatisfied claimants under the War Minerals Relief Act, reports the same back to the House with the unanimous recommendation that the bill be passed.

The attention of the committee was first directed to this matter several months ago by the complainants of several claimants, and this bill was framed by the committee and unanimously agreed to after months of painstaking hearings, a part of which are printed.

The hearings of the committee were undertaken not for the purpose of reviewing the findings of the War Minerals Commission, to whom the Secretary of the Interior delegated his authority under the law, but for the sole purpose of determining what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to carry out the purpose of Congress in enacting the War Minerals Relief provision, which is Section 5 of the Informal War Contracts Relief Act.

The committee is of the opinion that the commission erred in its interpretation of the legislative intent, its interpretation and application of the provisions of the Act and the application of the provisions of the law to the facts. The law under which claimants seek relief is said Section 5 referred to, and clearly and explicitly directed the Secretary of the Interior to

"Adjust, liquidate and pay such net losses * * * and shall make adjustments and payments in each case, as he shall determine to be just and equitable * * * it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made, or the obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for and upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites or tungsten in sufficient quantities as to be of commercial importance * * * that monies were invested and obligations were incurred * * * in a legitimate attempt to produce * * * for the needs of the nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of such claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner."

The language of the Act as above quoted is clear, and if interpreted as the courts of the country have repeatedly held such statutes should be interpreted, the committee is of the opinion that the purpose of Congress can be fully carried out and a "just and equitable" settlement can be had of every legitimate

claim. For the correct rule of interpretation and application of such a statute see *U. S. vs. Dixon*, 15 Peters; *U. S. vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co.*; *U. S. 91*; *U. S. vs. State of New York*, 160 U. S.; *Smith vs. Townsend*, 140 U. S.; *District of Columbia vs. Washington Market Co.*, 108 U. S.; *McClure vs. U. S.*, 115 U. S.; *Monongahela Navigation Co. vs. U. S.*, 148 U. S.; *Stewart vs. Kahn*, 78 U. S. For the reasons above stated the committee has not thought it necessary to amend the original Act, but that the pending bill should be confined to giving to the dissatisfied claimants the same right that the original Act gave to dissatisfied War Department Contract Claimants—that is, a review by the Court of Claims. By giving such a right to these claimants Congress will simply put them on an equal footing with the War Department claimants, as provided by Section 2 of the original Act of March 2, 1919.

While the committee has given consideration to the matters set out above, another consideration that moved the committee was the necessity from the standpoint of the Government and of Congress to have all of these claims finally adjudicated at a time when the facts were easily available. If this is not done, judging by the experience of the past, Congress would be called upon to consider private claim bills covering the claims of the different dissatisfied claimants, and not only from the standpoint of Congress is this to be avoided, but from the standpoint of the Government it is thought best to have these contentions finally reviewed now and finally settled.

This report speaks for itself, and is a splendid recognition of the rights of the war minerals claimants.

RIGHTS OF PROSPECTORS ARE DISCUSSED BY SUPREME COURT

In deciding suits relating to conflicting mining locations in Nevada the United States Supreme Court makes pertinent comments on the rights of prospectors and locators under the mineral land laws.

The case decided was that of *George A. Cole, Ed. Malley, Gilbert C. Ross, J. J. Healey, Guy Davis, George B. Thatcher and Wm. Forman vs. Joseph Ralph*, the former representing placer claims and Ralph lode claims. The lode claims were designated as Salt Lake No. 3, Midas and Evening Star, and the placer claims as the Guy Davis and Homestake. Ralph applied at the land office for a patent for the three lode claims, along with 13 others, and in due time two adverse claims were filed, one based upon the Davis claim and covering most of the ground within the Salt Lake No. 3, and the other based upon the Homestake and covering a considerable portion of the ground within the Midas and Evening Star claims. Suits were brought in the State court in support of the adverse claims and Ralph, the sole defendant, had them removed to the Federal

court, the parties being citizens of different States. Afterwards some of the original plaintiffs were eliminated and others brought in, but the citizenship remained diverse as before.

The cases were tried together, and the jury returned verdicts for the plaintiffs and special verdicts finding that when the placer locations were made no lode had been discovered within the limits of any of the lode locations. Judgments for the plaintiffs were entered upon the verdicts and motions by the defendant for a new trial were overruled. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgments and ordered a new trial.

The cases were brought to the United States Supreme Court because the construction and application of some of the mineral land laws was deemed of general interest in the regions where these laws are operative.

Discussing the general mineral land laws, Justice Van DeVanter, who rendered the opinion of the Supreme Court, says that in advance of discovery an explorer in actual occupation and diligently searching for mineral is treated as a licensee or tenant at will, and no right can be initiated or acquired through a forcible, fraudulent or clandestine intrusion upon his possession. But if his occupancy be relaxed or be merely incidental to something other than a diligent search for mineral and another enters peaceably and not fraudulently or clandestinely and makes a mineral discovery and location, the location so made is valid and must be respected accordingly. A location based upon discovery gives an exclusive right of possession, is property in the fullest extent, is subject to sale and other forms of disposal, and so long as it is kept alive by performance of the required annual assessment work, prevents any adverse location of the land.

While the two kinds of location—lode and placer—differ in some respects, the Justice says a discovery within the limits of the claim is equally essential to both. But to sustain a lode location the discovery must be of a vein or lode of rock in place bearing valuable mineral, and to sustain a placer location it must be of some other form of valuable mineral deposit, one such being scattered particles of gold found in the softer covering of the earth. A placer discovery will not sustain a lode location, nor a lode discovery a placer location. Justice Van De Vanter says location is the act or series of acts whereby the boundaries of the claim are marked, etc., but it confers no right in the absence of discovery, both being essential to a valid claim. Nor does assessment work take the place of discovery for the requirement relating to such work is in the nature of a condition subsequent to a perfected and valid claim, and has "nothing to do with locating or holding a claim before discovery." He says that in practice discovery usually precedes location, and the statute treats it as the initial act. But in the absence of an intervening right it is no objection that the usual and statutory order is reversed. In such case the

location becomes effective from the date of discovery, but in the presence of an intervening right it must remain of no effect.

The principal controversy in this case was over the presence or absence of essential discoveries within the lode locations, it being denied on the one hand and affirmed on the other that a vein or lode of rock in place bearing valuable mineral was discovered in each location before the placer locations were made. In all particulars other than discovery the regularity and perfection of the lode locations were conceded. The only questions respecting their validity were whether at the time the placer locations were made the lode locations had become valid and effective claims, and if the lode locations had not then become valid and effective, whether the placer locations were initiated and made through wrongful intrusions or trespasses upon any actual possession of the lode claimant. The evidence bearing upon the presence or absence of lode discoveries was conflicting.

Continuing, the decision says the locators entered openly, made placer discoveries, performed the requisite acts of location, excavated several shafts, ran drifts and mined a considerable amount of placer gold, covering a period of two and three months. The locators did not meet with any resistance or resorted to any hostile, fraudulent or deceptive acts. But there was evidence of such ownership of buildings, comparatively recent prospecting and maintenance of a watchman on the part of the lode claimant as made it a fair question whether he was in actual possession when the placer locators entered. The buildings were all on the same claim, and covered only a part of it. They had been used in connection with mining operations upon other claims. The buildings were not disturbed by the placer locators, nor was there any attempt to appropriate them. The watchman made no objection to what was done.

The court says that ownership of the buildings did not in itself give the lode claimant any right in the land or prevent others from entering peaceably and in good faith to avail themselves of privileges accorded by the mineral land laws, but the presence of the buildings and his relation to them did have a bearing upon the question of actual possession. Even if the lode claimant was in actual possession of all, it still was a disputable question under the evidence whether there had not been such acquiescence in the acts of the placer locators in going upon the ground, making placer discoveries and marking their locations as gave them the status of lawful discoveries and locators rather than wrongful intruders or trespassers; that is to say, the status of explorers entering by permission and then making discoveries.

The court speaks of the effect of Section 2332, R. S., which provides that where persons

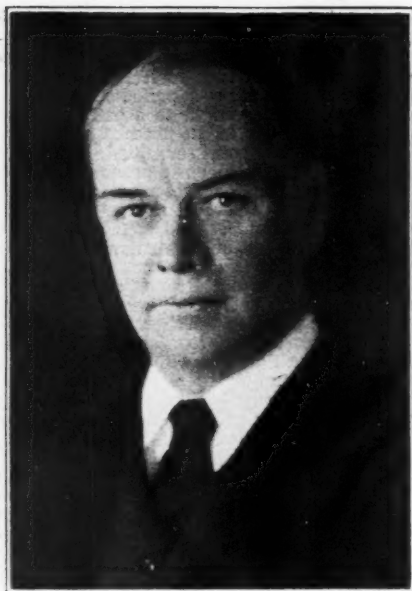
or associations have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this chapter in the absence of any adverse claim. The court says this is a remedial provision designed to make proof of holding and working for the prescribed period, the legal equivalent of proof of acts of location, recording and transfer, and thereby to relieve against possible loss or destruction of the usual means of establishing such acts. But this act and the rulings of the Department of the Interior and decisions of the court thereunder give no warrant for thinking that it disturbs or qualified important provisions of the mineral land laws, such as deal with the character of the land that may be taken, the discovery upon which a claim must be founded, the area that may be included in a single claim, the citizenship of claimants, the amount that must be expended in labor or improvements, to entitle the claimant to patent and the purchase price to be paid before the patent can be issued, as the rulings of the department have been to the contrary, says the court. The court quotes decisions of the Interior Department thereon, and adds: "Certainly it was not intended that a right to a patent could be founded upon nothing more than holding and prospecting, for that would subject non-mineral land to acquisition as a mining claim."

The court adds that in the pending cases there was no discovery, so the working relied upon could not have been of the character contemplated by Congress.

The court concludes that the defendant was not entitled to any instruction of the jury, whereby he could receive the benefit of Section 2332 in the absence of a discovery, and therefore that the District Court rightly refused to give the one in question. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the instruction should have been given, and in this the Supreme Court thinks it erred. The court therefore reversed the judgments of the Circuit Court of Appeals and affirmed the judgments of the District Court.

India to Absorb More Silver

When it is realized that approximately one-fifth of the human race uses the silver rupee for its currency, and that the piece enjoys a distribution greater than any other silver coin, the importance of any regulation affecting the rupee becomes apparent. Furthermore, the Indian Government is the world's greatest consumer of silver, and by its own action has "fixed" a minimum price for silver purchases. As long as India sustains this arrangement it will be possible to dispose of silver to that country at prevailing high prices.—Bureau of Mines.



HENNEN JENNINGS, NOTED MINING ENGINEER, DIES IN WASHINGTON

Hennen Jennings, recognized as one of the foremost American mining engineers, died at his home in Washington, March 5, at the age of 66 years. Death was due to heart disease. For many years Mr. Jennings was an active member and director of the Mining Congress.

During the 40 years in which Mr. Jennings was engaged actively in mining engineering enterprises he attained an international reputation. He was born in Hawesville, Kentucky, May 6, 1854. His scientific education was obtained at Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. His early practice was in California and in Venezuela. In 1889 he went to South Africa, where his work was particularly notable. As the consulting engineer for H. Eckstein & Company he had an important part in the development of gold properties in South Africa. He also was several years in the service of Wernher, Beit & Co.

During the war he served as a volunteer in the Bureau of Mines, where he was in charge of an elaborate investigation and report on the gold and platinum situations.

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO. announce that on or about April 1, 1920, their main office will remove to more commodious quarters at 709-717 Sixth avenue, corner 41st street, New York, N. Y.. Their postoffice box number will be 119, Times Square Station. Telephones, Bryant 9880-9886.

REVISION OF MINING

LAWS BILL DRAFTED

The Committee of Consulting Engineers of the Bureau of Mines, organized some three years ago in co-operation with the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America to work out a revised code of metal mining laws based on a referendum of various mining societies, has now taken up this subject, which it was necessary to lay aside during the late war, and at the instance of W. R. Ingalls, chairman, a bill has been prepared by James R. Jones, secretary of the committee. This bill is now ready for the consideration of the committee, and copies have been sent to the chairman of the Committees on Mines and Mining of the Senate and House. It is expected that the committee, after considering the bill and making such changes as appear advisable, will send it out for criticism to the mining societies who participated in the original referendum and also to other organizations and persons interested in the subject.

Industrial News

The Quaker City Rubber Co. has recently announced an important change in the management of their company in the appointment of William S. Bloomer, who will become their district manager for Chicago. Mr. Bloomer was for many years connected with the rubber industry, and was located in Chicago, where he has a wide following of friends in the Central States, which extends to the Pacific Coast and Alaska. He has for the last ten years filled various important positions on the Pacific Coast and in the large mining fields of the West. At one time he made a special trip for one of the large corporations, visiting all of Alaska, which required the entire summer for the trip. His friends and the trade will be interested in knowing that he has become affiliated with the Quaker City Rubber Co.

D. GLEISEN, manager industrial bearings division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., announces that their offices have been moved to a new building at 100 W. 41st street, New York, N. Y., where much larger quarters have been secured for the advertising, sales and engineering departments of the division. The new building is very conveniently located, being only one square from 42d street, from Broadway and from Fifth avenue, the three most important streets in New York. All the customers of the division are cordially invited to use these offices as their headquarters whenever they are in New York.

Ernest F. Burchard, geologist in charge of the iron and steel section, United States Geological Survey, has been granted a ten-month leave of absence and will make geologic investigations in the Philippines.

A White House Lullaby

(Croon to the Song, "High Diddle-iddle.")
 Ten little Cabinet members, in the White House fine,
 Bill Bryan quit his job, and then there were nine;
 Nine little Cabinet members, having a debate,
 Lindley Garrison had a fight, and then there were eight;
 Eight little Cabinet members, thought they were in heaven,
 McReynolds landed a nice new job, and then there were seven;
 Seven little Cabinet members, in an awful fix,
 McAdoo left, to get more pay, and then there were six;
 Six little Cabinet members, struggling to keep alive,
 High cost of living forced Gregory out, and then there were five;
 Five little Cabinet members, playing on the floor,
 Glass became a Senator, and then there were four;
 Four little Cabinet members, unable to agree,
 Lane was offered a new place, and then there were three;
 Three little Cabinet members, knew not what to do,
 Redfield went back to business, and there were two;
 Two little Cabinet members, having lots of fun,
 Lansing got the Grand Old Bounce, and then there was one;
 One little Cabinet member, his war work all done,
 Daniels will be the next to go, and then there'll be none.

—The Wall Street Journal.

National Petroleum Congress Has Successful Meeting

Nearly one thousand people were in attendance at the National Petroleum Congress of the Independent Petroleum Association, which was held from March 9 to 13 at the Congress Hotel in Chicago. The arrangement of the meeting made each day of intense interest, the first day being given to producers, the second to refiners and the third to distributors. The Elizabethan room of the Congress Hotel was given over to exhibits and to the registration booths of the association.

The address of General Leonard Wood was the feature of the luncheon, at which the congress was officially opened by C. L. McGuire, the president.

Hon. J. J. Shea of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association talked on tax problems. In the evening of the first day the United States Bureau of Mines gave its new motion picture, entitled "The Story of Oil," for the first time. This was accompanied by several acts from local vaudeville theaters.

The refiners' meeting on the second day, presided over by Fred W. Lehman, Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, gave the

morning to the discussion of the operation of the Jenkins still.

At the noon luncheon Mr. Charles F. Kettering, president Automotive Engineers of America, gave an address which for its deep understanding of the oil industry was remarkable.

Mr. Richard H. Lee, of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, discussed Blue Sky legislation and the necessity for the elimination of dishonest promotion in the oil business.

Mr. L. G. Gormley of the American Petroleum Institute discussed transportation problems.

In the evening the General American Tank Car Co. had as their guests all those attending the convention at a dinner dance at the Edelweiss Gardens.

At the business meeting on the third day, the secretary of the organization, Mr. John D. Reynolds, discussed the work of the association and Mr. Clifford Thorne talked on transportation and legal problems of the oil industry.

The annual banquet, which was held in the evening, was a very brilliant affair. Mr. Raymond Hitchcock was toastmaster and Senator Albert B. Cummins made a splendid address on the relation between government and industry.

All of the officers of the association were unanimously re-elected for the coming year.

This enthusiastic, purposeful convention showed the new interests of the petroleum industry in national problems in executive and legislative circles, which affect the development of this gigantic natural resource.

To Extract Oil From Shale

E. W. McDonald has resigned from the National Bank of Commerce of New York to take the presidency of the Shale, Oil and Refining Corporation, with general offices at 110 Nassau street.

This company will manufacture oil from the oil shales of Colorado on a very large scale. They have signed a contract with the Gas Machinery Co. of Cleveland, O., for the erection of the first unit of a 2000-ton daily capacity plant.

This unit will treat from 300 to 350 tons of oil shale daily, and on the basis of 42 gallons of oil from each ton of oil shale treated, will produce 300 to 350 barrels of oil daily of a much higher grade than the petroleum well oils and at a net cost of about 60 cents per barrel.

The oil shales of Colorado will produce from 40 to 107 gallons per ton by the use of the Wallace Process, for which process the Shale, Oil and Refining Corporation owns the exclusive rights in Colorado. They will grant the right for its use on a royalty basis.

MINERS' WAGES INCREASED IN AWARD HANDED DOWN BY COAL COMMISSION

After nearly twenty days' delay, the reports made by the President's Bituminous Coal Commission were made public on March 24. The majority report was signed by Henry M. Robinson, the chairman, and Rembrandt Peale. John P. White, the other commissioner, submitted a minority report.

The decision is summarized as follows:

(1) Unless otherwise ordered, the terms and conditions of the Washington Agreement of 1917 continue.

(2) The 14 per cent. increase in wages fixed by the Fuel Administration is eliminated on March 31, and replaced by this award (which is on a 27 per cent. basis).

(3) The agreements drafted under this award are to take effect April 1, 1920, and continue until March 31, 1922 (in other words, the miners do not get their demand for termination of contracts in the fall).

(4) The mining prices for mining mine-run coal, pick and machine, are advanced 24 cents.

(5) All day labor and monthly men are advanced a dollar a day, except trappers and other boys, who are advanced 53 cents a day.

(6) All rates for yardage, dead work and room turning are advanced 20 per cent.

(7) The fulfillment of all joint and district agreements are to be guaranteed by the officers of the international organization.

In the discussion of this particular award, the Commission stated:

"We recognize that joint agreements resulting from conferences should be carried out fully and frankly by both parties, and that every proper assurance to this end should be given, since it is obvious that all attempts at amicable settlements of controversies will now and forever be futile unless the principle is once and for all established that agreements entered between employers and employees are binding upon both parties and are not to be considered as mere scraps of paper. For that reason, we believe that the fulfillment of joint agreements, entered into in any given district, should also be guaranteed by the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and that it should be the duty of the officers of the national organization, as well as that of the officers of the district, to see that all such agreements are carried out both in letter and in spirit."

(6) The six-hour day and the five-day week are not granted; the eight-hour day is retained.

In the discussion of this award, the report states:

"We have gone fully into the mine workers' demand for a six-hour day and a five-day week, equivalent to a reduction of working hours from 48 to 30 per week.

"In considering this demand, we were influenced in arriving at our decision by the fact that steady work on the part of all workers is urgently required by the entire world during the period of reconstruction and reorganization, when the enormous destruction and disorganization wrought by the World War in all countries and affecting all industries must be counteracted by unusual industry and perseverance. To make any restriction affecting the output would be an economic crime.

"It is claimed by the miners on the basis of experience after previous reductions of hours of labor and of the effects of reduction of hours in other countries, that curtailment of working time would not reduce the output in anything like a corresponding proportion. It is our view that arguments based on the effects of a reduction from 10 to 8 hours can hardly apply to a reduction from 8 to 6 hours, or from 8 to 7 hours. Production in countries where there has been a reduction in hours is less than before the hours were reduced. We feel that our responsibility to the nation will not permit us to make an award that would curtail appreciably the productivity of the workers in a basic industry.

"Each coal company endeavors to have enough men on its rolls to carry it over the peak of the rush season; the operators want coal mined while there is a demand, each company realizing that, if it is unable to satisfy its customers, they will turn to other producers and the sale will be permanently lost. A labor supply, sufficient for the needs of the rush season, is excessive during the rest of the year, part time employment results and the nation will ultimately have to pay in its fuel bills the cost of maintaining this larger army of only partially employed workers.

"We are convinced that a reduction in hours of labor would only make a bad situation worse; that the miners' demand on this point is clearly uneconomic, and that to grant it would be detrimental to their own interests.

"Another result that would flow from a reduction in hours with the wages that it is proposed should be paid, will be to increase the number of men who will seek employment at the mines on account of the shorter hours and the full pay, and this, in turn, will result later in further demands for the shortening of hours in order to give employment to the men who would thus be added to an industry that is already overmanned. We cannot, in view of our responsibilities, agree to a demand that would lead to such disastrous results. At the same time, we hope to accomplish something in the direc-

tion of the stabilization of the industry by means of constructive proposals discussed elsewhere in this report.

"While we are in full sympathy with the miners in their aspiration for a fuller life, we cannot help but feel that 8 hours a day is not too much to work under present circumstances.

"The contention that the extra hazardous nature of the mining industry makes it desirable to reduce the risks run by the miners by reducing the time during which they are exposed to this risk is inconsistent with the claim that the miners wish to work the same number of hours per year as they are working now, provided the hours are more evenly distributed through the year, for if they work as many hours, they will be exposed to same risks. We also have considered the fact that contractual hours of labor apply only to day workers, and that more than 60 per cent. of the miners work on a tonnage basis. To reduce the number of earnings hours during the year, particularly when one of the chief complaints of the miners is that they do not have sufficient hours of work and consequently cannot earn adequate wages, would clearly not be consistent with the Commission's conception of its duty.

"Therefore, our conclusion is that, under all the conditions, the eight-hour day should be maintained."

(9) The practice of car pushing stands, but with recommendations for careful consideration of ways and means for the introduction of ameliorating practices.

(10) Rules are set up under which new machinery can be introduced in the mines and thoroughly tested.

(11) A commission is set up for the Central Competitive Field to handle questions of differentials in rate and certain other matters.

(12) If the recommendations of the President's Industrial Conference are adopted in regard to industrial tribunals and boards of inquiry, this machinery is to be put into use in the coal industry. Otherwise, a special board is to be set up.

(13) Explosives are to be furnished miners at cost, cost to include handling and insurance.

(14) House coal is to be furnished to the miners at the tippie at the price they were paying on October 31, 1919, plus the average percentage allowed as an increase on the wage scale, i. e., 27 per cent., the miners to pay for delivery at cost.

(15) Charges for blacksmithing are not to exceed three-quarters of 1 per cent. of the miner's gross earnings.

(16) Special boards are to be set up for the Kanawha, Paint Creek and Cabin Creek fields, for District No. 12, Illinois, including Assumption and Decatur, Ill.; also for the State of Washington, each commission to handle specific local conditions.

The Summary of Recommendations

The report also recommends:

1. That an executive order be issued instructing Departments and Federal agencies to buy and store the winter's supply of coal before July 1 of each year.

2. That the Council of National Defense assume the duty of obtaining the support of the general public for coal storage.

3. That an executive memorandum be issued to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the Commission may aid in the solution of the transportation problems outlined, with particular attention to the question of seasonal freight rates, car supply and car distribution, as well as the problem of railway coal purchase for storage.

4. That the Governors of the various States be asked to issue executive orders to State institutions and departments for the purchase and storage of winter coal during the summer months.

5. That State railway and public utility corporations use their influence with the various utility commissions to induce the purchase and storage of coal by those corporations, reflecting, if necessary, the cost of such storage in the rates.

6. That a copy of this report go to the railroads, to the end that they may co-operate in regard to coal storage, car construction and distribution, and the reduction to a minimum of the practice of commandeering coal.

7. That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Federal Reserve Board, to the end that Federal Reserve Banks may favor, as eligible for rediscount, paper drawn against coal in storage.

8. That the Interstate Commerce Commission, State railway and public utility commissions within their jurisdictions issue rules controlling car distribution among mines, to the end that no particular mine or mines may be permitted to obtain, through a practice of car assignment and car guarantees, preferential car service.

9. That the practice whereby purchasing agents of carriers can use company control over car supply to force down the price of railway fuel be abolished.

10. That operators avoid the use for railroads of coal whose properties make it more valuable for other purposes.

11. That camp and housing conditions be improved.

12. That the good offices of the miners' international organization be exercised to maintain their expressed position favoring the introduction of labor-saving devices and machinery.

13. That the making of advances on miners' pay be discouraged in every way, but, if made, that they be made without discount, either directly or indirectly.

Discussion

The following statement is included in the report:

"In submitting this report particular attention is called to the fact that herein every effort has been made for the protection of the public, not only for the period under which this protection can be guaranteed by the Executive under the powers granted him by the Lever Act, but it has been our effort to go into the underlying causes for high costs and to offer some remedy therefor—this, in order that in the future, when the Government relaxes its control over prices, there may be a continuing force at work in the public interest.

"We believe it is obvious that unless some changes can be made toward the end of reducing costs in coal production and distribution, no act of Congress, no order of the Executive nor any other regulation by constituted authority can in the end provide against the continuing high costs.

"It is for this reason that we believe that this industry should be placed upon the proper basis for more continuous and thus more economical production and distribution, with the result that the cost of coal to the people will be reduced."

Comments

The report also states:

"We believe it is fair for us to report that in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of the total tonnage that has moved since October 31, 1919, has moved under contracts which carried what is generally known as the standard wage clause, providing for an increase in cost to the purchaser equivalent to the increase in costs resulting from an increased wage scale.

"This statement was made in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the public and the public rate-making authorities."

Wages

The annual value of bituminous coal is \$1,300,000,000. The labor cost is 57 per cent, and totals \$741,000,000. Twenty-seven per cent of this amount is approximately \$200,000,000, which is the additional sum that would be aid to the miners as a result of the award, above what they were receiving on October 31, 1919. It must be borne in mind that the award is based on the status prior to the application of Dr. Garfield's 14 per cent. The 14 per cent itself involved a cost of over \$104,000,000, to which the present award adds approximately another \$96,000,000.

Wage advances granted to miners between 1913 and October 31, 1919, averaged 43 per cent. for tonnage workers and 76 per cent. for day men. Wage advances to tonnage workers, after this award, will amount to 88 per cent. since 1913, while the advances to day men will

average 111 per cent. This difference is due to the fact that day men were relatively underpaid before the war. The 27 per cent. increase was apportioned to the miners along the lines of the award.

Intermittency in Working Days

The coal industry is a part-time industry, the number of idle days out of a possible 308 working days being, for the past 30 years, 93; in 1918, when the demand for coal was at the maximum, the principal cause for lost time was car shortage. This accounted for a total of 49 per cent. of all time lost. In 1919, when the war demands had ceased, "no market" accounted for 50 per cent. of the idle days.

Car Irregularity

The report states that for many years the railroads, and especially the coal-carrying railroads, have depended on a practice of commandeering coal assigned to other customers. In some degree, public utilities have counted on this form of priority. The railroads are consumers of about 30 per cent. of the total coal production of the country. We have presented to certain of the executives of the larger systems a request that the railroads accept the principle that it is their duty to the public to move coal, in the months that normally are months of low movement, to consumption terminals, such movements to be in excess of their then needs, thereby gradually accumulating a three months' supply before the winter, the railroads to come out at the end of the winter with possibly 20 or 30 days' supply on hand. This movement would be more economical than the movement in the winter, and, from the standpoint of the coal railroads at least, the lower cost of movement would, to a great degree, offset any cost of storage.

The acceptance of this principle by the railroad executive heads has been general. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central lines expressed their acceptance in an especially liberal spirit. The report states that this is a duty of the railroads and that some method should be devised under which they will provide such storage.

The report states that it is the commissioners' belief that the public utilities, too, have a duty to perform to the public, and that they should not rely on any form of priority when the pressure comes in the winter, and to this end that they should be called upon to move and store coal in the summer months in excess of their needs, going into the winter months with 60 days' supply in storage. The commissioners feel that these two groups owe this as a duty, and that in both cases, if there is an increased cost, it will be recognized by the rate-making authorities. In the case of the public utilities, it was in effect stated by a representative that he believed this plan or principle was sound.

The next largest group of coal consumers is

the steel industry. The commissioners have presented the problem to certain of the heads of important steel concerns, including the United States Steel Corporation, and they express an intention of increasing storage of coal and movement of the same in the months of low movement along the lines of the plan here suggested.

It is believed that the Federal Reserve Board and the several Federal Reserve Banks will favor considering as eligible for rediscount paper drawn against coal in storage.

In addition to these groups, the report recommends strongly that all Government institutions, national, State, municipal and local, purchase, receive and store coal during the spring and summer months in anticipation of the winter's requirements.

The commissioners state as their belief that if the various groups mentioned carry out the plan of storing from two to three months' requirements, beginning the winter with this supply on hand, the result will be a decided stabilization of the coal industry, a considerable measure of relief to the carriers, and a general economic saving to the public and the nation, and, further, that the practice would result in the minimizing of the commandeering and confiscation of coal on the theory of priority. The commissioners also feel that unless some plan of this kind is adopted, we are bound to have recurring conditions of coal shortage in the winter months, as in the past three years, and that no need for such a situation exists.

The Commission not only made its recommendations in regard to purchase and storage, but has taken up with railways and public utilities the questions involved. It has already received the written approval and promise of support of the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines, the endorsement of the Association of Public Utility Commissioners of the United States, and it is believed that the Federal Reserve Board will co-operate by favoring the rediscount of paper drawn against coal in storage.

The letter written by Commissioners Robinson and Peale to the President reads as follows:

"In transmitting the majority report of the Bituminous Coal Commission, may we call your attention to certain salient points:

"The increase in wages to the miners amounts approximately to 27 per cent.; that is, the 14 per cent. average increase granted by the Fuel Administrator when the strike was threatened has been eliminated and a 27 per cent. average increase substituted.

"Figured in dollars, the increase is approximately \$66,000,000 in excess of the advance allowed by Dr. Garfield. This means a total increase in wage cost of \$200,000,000 as compared with the cost on October 31, 1919.

"Every effort was made to ascertain the ac-

tual increase in the cost of living to the miners. Many different figures and opinions were presented. Our award, as the result of careful scrutiny of all the evidence submitted by the parties in interest and otherwise obtained, grants the miners an advance in wages larger than the percentage of increase in the cost of living submitted by their representatives.

"Tonnage workers will have received, under this award, an average increase in wages since 1913 of 88 per cent., and day men, part of whose previous advance was based on existing inequalities in compensation rather than on increased living costs, will have received an average advance of 111 per cent.

"The other main point of the United Mine Workers' contention—a reduction in the working hours from eight to six hours a day and five days a week—is not granted, for the reasons we state in the report. We are convinced that a curtailment of productive energy would react not only against the whole population, but against the miners themselves.

"It is essential that the miners shall have living wages. It is likewise essential in the public interest that there shall be no let down in production.

"We express the opinion that had we shortened the day by one hour, it would be equivalent to an additional cost of over \$100,000,000.

"We have sought and believe that we have found some of the principal reasons for the weakness in this uncertain and troubled industry, and we offer a method for remedying the most important of these conditions.

"The time has come for the people of the country, of which labor constitutes a large part, to look beyond temporary wage settlements and consider the general welfare, first, of the general public itself, then of the employees and employers.

"A wage settlement for the moment is not a correct or adequate answer to the problem. The coal industry has been on an unsound basis for years, because of its seasonal character and the resulting car shortages and car service intermitencies. The heavy movement of bituminous coal comes in the fall and winter. Inevitably, with the buying and movement limited to one season, there is a great car shortage which limits production. When the market drops in the spring and summer there are idle men, idle mines and idle cars. From the standpoint of employers and employees, the industry has yielded a hazardous return.

"The solution of the problem is to bring about evenness of production and distribution. This can be done by the co-operation of the railroads, public utilities and steel companies as consumers, on the one side, and of the operators, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the banks and the Federal Reserve System on the other side.

"We believe that the Federal Reserve Banks will view favorably the eligibility of commer-

cial paper based upon coal purchased and stored by the railroads and public utilities in the dull seasons. Some of the leading railroads have given assurances of their co-operation. Others approached have not.

"If virtually complete co-operation is assured, it will result in time in a substantially even production, continuous employment and even distribution throughout the year. The small consumer will then not have to compete with the large consumer in the winter, and will not be at the mercy of the practice of commandeering on the grounds of priority. Until this is done, wage costs must of necessity be high, but when this is accomplished prices should be more reasonable, employment more continuous, and the industry better stabilized. The present inexcusable and extravagant waste would then be eliminated.

"The mine workers themselves, we feel sure, recognize that no other remedy will be adequate. A shortening of the working day would seriously affect production, add additional workers to the industry and increase the present unsettled condition. This decreased production would, in turn, add still further to the cost of living, hitting the workmen in other industries, and continue the folly of such pyramiding.

"In transmitting this report to you, we wish to say that both the mine workers and the operators have given every assistance possible in the work of the Commission, and we wish to add that Mr. White has worked diligently and long on the problems which confronted the Commission. It is our sincere regret that Mr. White did not see fit to join us and make the findings and awards of the Commission unanimous."

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AS TO MARKET IS TABOOED

Judge McCall, United States District Judge at Memphis, Tenn., has rendered an important decision in the suit of the Government under the Sherman Act against the so-called "Open Competition Plan" of the hardwood lumber manufacturers who are members of the American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

The Government showed in this case that the members of the "Plan" continuously exchanged with one another, through a common secretary, reports showing their respective rates of production and stocks on hand, and also showing the prices which each member had received on actual sales of lumber.

It was established that the tendency of such an interchange of information among the defendants was to increase their prices, as the Government had charged. Nevertheless, the defendants contended that they were entitled to exchange the reports in question, which were referred to as "market information."

Notwithstanding the affidavits of practically all of the defendants that there had been no

agreements between them to increase prices, Judge McCall held that—

"It cannot be with reason denied that defendants formed a combination to promote the interests of the members of the plan by maintaining price levels, and it is difficult, if not impossible, on this record to escape the conclusion that the purpose and intention of the plan was to suppress competition among its members in the hardwood lumber manufacturing business, wherein the production of hardwood lumber was to be kept low enough to maintain prices on an ascending scale, but not so low as to drive prices to such heights that consumers would be induced to use substitutes. These two objectives mark the margins of the channels through which the members of the plan conducted by its manager of statistics were to steer interstate commerce in hardwood lumber and through which it was successfully steered on up to the filing of this bill."

And he enjoined the defendants from continuing to exchange the reports in question.

This proceeding was of a civil character, but the Department of Justice considers that the law as applied in the case is clearly established. The members of other corresponding organizations will not be considered by the department as entitled to conduct similar operations in future because they may have filed papers at Washington, or because of other similar reasons; and the department will, if necessary, institute proceedings of an appropriate character to enforce the law.

SAYS PARK BOUNDARY INCLUDES COPPER DEPOSITS

During consideration by the House Committee on Public Lands of the bill (H. R. 5006) by Representative Elston, California, adding 850,000 acres of land in the Sequoia and Sierra National forests of California to the Sequoia National Park and changing the name to Roosevelt National Park in honor of the late President Roosevelt, it developed that there are rich copper deposits in this region. Representative H. E. Barbour of California said he believed these lands contained some of the greatest copper deposits in the world, and he desired that the land be so held that it could be opened up for prospect. The committee has ordered the bill favorably reported to the House, and it provides that the act shall not modify or affect the mineral-land or coal-land laws now applicable to the lands thus added to the park, nor affect any valid existing claim, location or entry under the land laws for mineral or other claims.

Declines to Review Case

The United States Supreme Court has denied application for a writ of certiorari in the case of the American Ore Reclamation Co. vs. Dwight & Lloyd Sintering Co.

SEASONAL RAIL RATE AND FEDERAL COAL COMMISSIONER ARE PROPOSED

Legislation providing for a Federal Coal Commissioner, with experts and examiners in Washington, authorizing seasonal freight rates on coal and repealing Federal control over fuel, was proposed in the Senate March 17 by Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.), chairman of the subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee on coal prices. Other members of the subcommittee are: McLean (Conn.), Elkins (W. Va.), Myers (Mont.) and Wolcott (Del.). Senator Frelinghuysen introduced on behalf of the subcommittee three bills to carry into effect the purposes above outlined, which were referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee for hearing and consideration. In a speech in the Senate, the New Jersey Senator urged immediate consideration of the subject by Congress, saying it was of vital importance to the country.

The bill to terminate Federal control of fuel (S. 4088) provides that the power and authority to license the importation, storage, mining and distribution of coal or coke, to requisition coal or coke, to requisition or operate the plant, business or any appurtenances thereof belonging to any producer of or dealer in coal or coke, to fix prices for coal or coke, to regulate the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage of coal or coke, and all powers and authority incidental thereto conferred on the President or on any other agency of the Government under the Lever food and fuel control act of August 10, 1917, shall be terminated within 30 days of the approval of this bill. This bill also amends the Interstate Commerce Act by forbidding railroads to confiscate, seize or divert for its own use or for any other purpose, whether with intent to make proper compensation therefor or not, any coal or coke of which it is in possession solely as a common carrier and which the owner has not voluntarily sold or transferred or entered into contract to sell or transfer to such railroad.

The seasonal rate bill authorizes railroads to charge 15 per cent. less than the schedule freight rate on coal, coke, briquettes or boulets from April 1 to August 31 in each year, and 15 per cent. more than the schedule rate during the remainder of the year, or from September 1 to March 31. This bill is S. 4087. Senator Frelinghuysen said he had conferred with Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who approved of this measure. The Senator also read a statement in behalf of such rates based on information supplied by Chairman Clark.

The bill to more definitely recognize the coal industry in Government is S. 4089, and it provides for the appointment of a Federal Trade Commissioner, with attorneys, special

experts, examiners, clerks and other employees in the District of Columbia. The bill is a comprehensive measure of 27 sections, minutely defining the powers and duties of the Commissioner, which are confined to investigations and for administrative purposes, excluding executive powers. Both bituminous and anthracite coal is to be under the province of the Commissioner, who is to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold office for five years, at an annual salary of \$10,000.

A complete resume of this bill is given in this JOURNAL under the "National Legislation" Department.

In a speech preceding the introduction of these measures Senator Frelinghuysen urged the necessity of Congressional legislation to stabilize the coal industry. "There is nothing so vital to the interest of the country as a proper distribution of coal," he said. "At present there are several agencies controlling this industry, and to some extent interfering with it." He spoke of the Director-General of Railroads seizing and diverting coal belonging to other shippers and diverting it to essential industries, acting under powers conferred by the Fuel Administrator and proclamation of the President. He said the strike, weather conditions, shortage of cars, great demand for export coal, has created a shortage of supply, and the railroads are suffering from a lack of coal. In recognition of the fact that the most important and essential industry was the railroads, the Director-General has seized coal and diverted it from industries to the railroads. Mr. Frelinghuysen said he and other senators had been inundated with complaints against this policy.

"The Government is paying no attention to this problem, and neither is Congress," the Senator said, earnestly. He went on to say that his subcommittee had been studying the subject and had attempted to relieve the condition by bringing to the attention of the Director-General the needs of the operators at the mines through the shortage of cars. He referred to the fact that when the strike came there was a surplus of 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 tons of coal, which prevented a great deal of suffering and interference with industries of the East, South and Northwest. The Middle West suffered much more than other sections.

"At present there is an abnormal situation," continued the Senator. "A Government agency is fixing prices, seizing coal and throwing the flow of this commodity out of normal channels, thereby creating congestion and embarrassment of industries. The subcommittee has come to the conclusion that the difficulty at the present time is Government interference with price-fixing and distribution, and that the prac-

tical thing to do is to repeal these war powers, which were emergency measures enacted simply for the purpose of controlling prices during the war."

Senator Norris (Neb.) asked if some Government agency would not be required to exercise control for a time yet. Senator Frelinghuysen thought such control should only continue for a short while, but insisted that the Director-General was acting illegally and to the detriment of industry.

Senator Edge (N. J.) asked if repeal of Federal control would reduce the price of coal. Senator Frelinghuysen replied that it would probably not. Senator Edge favored the repeal of Federal control. Senator Calder (N. Y.) asked if cars which had been sent West with coal had not been returned. Senator Frelinghuysen said this was because of weather conditions, the coal being frozen in under depths of from 5 to 10 feet of snow, but this condition would soon be remedied.

Senator Norris asked if diversions of coal were any greater now than before the war. Senator Frelinghuysen said they were.

Taking up the seasonal coal rate bill, Senator Frelinghuysen said coal should be recognized by a Government organization like other industries, such as farming in the Agricultural Department and shipping in the Commerce Department. He thought the seasonal coal bill would do more than anything else to allay unrest among the miners, as it would induce mining throughout the year and provide them regular employment. He estimated that this country required 500,000,000 tons of coal a year. He estimated that 500,000 miners, working 230 days in the year, would produce 800,000,000 tons of coal a year. This would supply our annual needs with 150,000,000 tons for export, and the remainder could be stored in the East, South, West and other parts of the country, and the country would be fortified against a coal shortage. He said that he had conferred with Commissioner Clark on this bill, and said the commissioner approved of the plan. The plan would permit of the use throughout the year of the coal cars. He estimated such a plan would mean a saving of a billion dollars a year to the country. The 15 per cent. reduction rate in summer would keep the mines running, keep labor employed, provide a surplus; the 15 per cent. addition in rate was to compensate for the greater cost of mining in winter.

Senator Pomerene (Ohio) said representatives of iron and steel interests of Ohio had discussed this matter with him, and finding that the Interstate Commerce Commission could not change the rates without express authority from Congress, favored the proposal. He said some fault for car shortage lay with the railroads, charging that they permitted cars to remain idle with loaded ashes, and also permitted cars to haul automobiles when these cars could be better used in transporting coal.

GEO. OTIS SMITH URGES

WORLD-WIDE HUNT FOR OIL

"Two tendencies in geologic work are noticeable, and both are in the right direction—geology is becoming more exact in method and result and geology is becoming broader in outlook," said Geo. Otis Smith in an address before the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Continuing, he said:

"The oil geologist has a large share of responsibility for the future. His first duty is self-evident—to find the oil. No resource is more easily wasted than oil if individual desire for gain is given full sway and the larger rights of the people are lost sight of; nor, on the other hand, does any resource better lend itself to exploitation with a minimum of waste either of itself or of human effort. The oil geologist best understands conditions beneath the surface, and his peculiar responsibility therefore lies in protecting the oil sands from the effects of improper drilling and operation and in keeping the drilling program within economic limits. But the oil geologist who sells his service to any other operator whose drilling program plainly has as its purpose the drainage of the land that the operator neither owns nor leases is turning his back upon his opportunity for public service. Town-lot drilling is not only wasteful development, but even though legal, it involves disregard of property rights. So the duty of the oil geologist is plain, not only to set his face but to raise his voice against the unfair practice of mining oil with total disregard of underground property lines.

"As the technical advisor of a great productive industry, no one should be more sympathetic than the oil geologist with the enactment and enforcement of 'blue sky' laws. He can conserve capital as well as oil. The oil geologist's opportunity to serve the investing public thus becomes in part the opportunity of an educator, for there is much misunderstanding about the oil industry wholly apart from that caused by misrepresentation. There is too much glitter to the oil industry. 'Great commercial romance' is the literary term applied to this every-day kind of business of taking a dirty fluid out of a hole in the ground, pumping it around and then at a vile-smelling plant refining it into salable products. No one estimates the future value of this expendable resource, petroleum, with truer vision than the oil geologist, but what may soon be the demands for oil is beyond the vision even of a geologist. The secret of the capacity of Nature's storehouse is easier to unlock than the mystery of the progress in man's needs and desires.

"During the war America bent every energy to supply the Allied forces on sea, on land and in the air with motive power, and our oil wells, and especially our oil storage, met the emer-

gency. Today, our need is a domestic need—the arts of peace are requiring more oil than we have. We are forced to think of America first, and the oil geologist of all public servants owes his active allegiance to the American hunt for oil. American engineering and American capital must together enter the field of world-wide exploration for oil, and no oil geologist can be spared from this national project.”

Individual Well Records

Records of individual wells form the basis for the successful operation of any company engaged in the production of petroleum. The expense attached to the compilation of records is negligible in comparison with the benefits resulting from their use. Where a company has not a complete system of records, immediate attention should be given to the preparation of forms upon which to collect data and to the collection of data for these forms. The records needed vary with each district, but for each field a set should be adopted that will best meet the needs of each property.—Bureau of Mines.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

OF THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1920.

City of Washington, } ss:
District of Columbia, }

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. Russell Coombes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the business manager of THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Name of Publisher—The American Mining Congress.
Postoffice address—Washington, D. C.
Officers:
Bulkeley Wells, President, Denver, Colo.
Harry L. Day, First Vice-President, Wallace, Idaho.
Daniel B. Wentz, Second Vice-President, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. L. Doheny, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. F. Callbreath, Secretary.
Editor—J. F. Callbreath.
News Editor—Paul Wooton.
Business Manager—E. Russell Coombes.

2. That the owners (give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock): The American Mining Congress—a corporation, not for profit. No stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state): None.

E. RUSSELL COOMBES,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1920.

(Seal.)

THOMAS C. WILLIS.

(My commission expires February 20, 1922.)

PERSONALS

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS of New York was in Washington during the month, conferring with the Internal Revenue Department on taxation matters.

JOHN H. HAAK, who has been in Washington for a considerable length of time, has returned to his home at Portland, Ore. Mr. Haak has been very much interested in relief for war minerals producers and in securing a tariff upon chrome.

GEN. JOHN T. BARNETT of Denver, Col., is in Washington in the interest of the Mid-West Oil Co. upon matters pertaining to the Leasing Bill. His headquarters are 721 Munsey Building.

R. A. STURGEON of Pennsylvania has been appointed acting chief of the Coal Section of the Natural Resources Division of the Income Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, in place of Mr. O. Hudson of Kansas, resigned.

A. E. WELLS, assistant chief supervisor of mine stations of the Bureau of Mines, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, has been detailed for special work with the Anaconda Smelting Co. He was recently in Washington for conference.

A. J. MAXWELL of Charlotte, N. C., has been recommended for appointment as Interstate Commerce Commissioner by the North Carolina Congressional delegation.

R. R. SAYERS has been detailed by the United States Public Health Service for permanent duty as chief surgeon of the United States Bureau of Mines.

GEORGE M. TAYLOR of Colorado Springs was a caller at the offices of the Mining Congress on March 26, where he discussed the present status of the campaign for the protection of gold producers.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT WALTON MOORE of Virginia has been appointed a member of the House Rules Committee in place of Representative Edward W. S. Saunders of Virginia, resigned.

LESTER H. WOOLSEY of New York, who has resigned as Solicitor of the State Department to form a partnership with former Secretary of State Robert Lansing in Washington in the practice of international law, was formerly an assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey, and is the author of professional papers on scientific subjects. He contributed to the American Red Cross publication on "The Strategy of Minerals," the first chapter dealing with international relations as based on mineral resources.

THE INDUSTRY WITHOUT A LEADER

By GEO. H. CUSHING.

Orphans, imbeciles and industries without leaders enjoy a special dispensation of Providence. Otherwise they would quickly perish. Coal is the largest industry which has no leader. It never has had one. It wants none now—really, I mean. There are no indications even of any rising leadership.

It is admitted those are sweeping statements, but they can be proved. I submit one single incident as complete proof of all of them. Everyone, except the operators who were most vitally concerned, realizes that between September 25, 1919, and March 23, 1920, the coal industry passed through its greatest crisis. On the first of these dates the miners presented their post-war wage demands. On the last of those dates the Commission appointed by the President made known its award. In between those dates the industry had to defend itself against laborism on one side and paternalism on the other. It did neither. Instead, it fell prey to both. And the reason is that it had no one who could announce its policies or make his own policies those of the industry.

The President's Coal Commission says that the operators took only a defensive position. That is a fact which everyone knew and understood. The reason was that no one in the trade had a grasp of the situation; no one was looking beyond the present into tomorrow; no one could—or did—map out a plan which would lead coal safely out of today's trouble into tomorrow. There was no program; hence there was no aggression. The lack of aggressiveness in a fight means only to take the defensive.

There was a reason, to be sure, for this attitude of submissiveness. The central competitive field could not take a bold stand, because it could not count on the sure support of the outlying districts. No one knew what they would do. Also, there was, on the part of the non-union field, a measured distrust of the union districts. And inside the central competitive field there were State jealousies which were so pronounced they prevented the choice of any one man who could speak with authority for all. This apology for the lack of a coal program in the face of grave danger only emphasizes my assertion that there is no leadership today anywhere in coal. If there had been any leader in the past, his influence would have been over. Or, if any leader was to rise, he would have arisen at this time.

The Administration sensed this disorganization of coal and, seeing that great harm to the public interest might result, called Dr. Garfield back into power to meet the crisis by government action. The President thus tried to give the headless coal trade a leader of his own choosing. Dr. Garfield has many

qualifications for success in such a capacity. That is, he makes decisions quickly—and understands where they lead. He profits and learns by mistakes and has candor enough to admit it when he has made a mistake. He has—as he proved—plenty of courage to stand boldly behind a right decision when he has made it. And he has a personality which readily wins confidence and support. These things give him strength among men and tend to make him a leader. However, his one outstanding fault ruined him as far as the future of coal is concerned. He had formulated his theory about and his policies for coal long before he knew its problems. He worked these out years ago in the academic surroundings of Princeton. He tried to prove those old theories correct by allowing them to give form to his administration during the war. And even when they had been proved unworkable and when they had been repudiated by the nation, he did not change his opinion or his theory. Instead, his last act in power was to recommend in a speech the adoption in peace time of those policies which had failed during the war.

So, when he was called back into power on October 30, 1919, he had already been repudiated by an overwhelming vote of the operators and by public opinion. It was a political mistake, therefore, to call him again into the mastery of the coal trade. Even so, he did the best he could under the trying conditions, but won only humiliation for his pains. His recommendations were rejected by the miners; a Cabinet member summarily took matters out of his hands, and the President finally accepted his resignation. At that point coal lost the one opportunity it had in this crisis to gain a leader.

The utter poverty of the coal trade in the matter of strong men expressed itself a month later, when the operators of the central competitive field were called upon to state their case to the Coal Commission. Instead of speaking through a strong man chosen from their own ranks, they could not agree upon anyone and spoke instead through an attorney retained for that one job alone.

No; coal has no leader.

Coal doesn't want a leader, mainly because it isn't ready for one. It had an opportunity to get one three years ago, but failed either to appreciate the need for such a thing or to put forward the man who could unite the industry. Mr. Peabody, as the chairman of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense, might have become—as, indeed, he was for a while—the titular head of the industry. He was not chosen by coal men, but by his political friends. And he was overthrown not by the acts of envious politicians alone, but by the acts of men who stand

high inside the coal trade. This antagonism to him was not dictated by mere jealousy alone. The fact is that there was not then and is not now enough realization of the need for discipline, nor enough willingness to submit to it to enable the trade to pull itself together behind a chosen champion.

For an excellent reason, there are no indications that any leader is growing up—observed or unobserved—inside the trade. Those of us who have been long in coal can recall readily that men like J. P. Morgan and Alexander Cassatt aspired 10 years ago and more to leadership in coal. They knew, however, the peculiarities and complexities of the coal industry. They knew it ramified too far to come naturally to a focus in one concern like the United States Steel Corporation. So they did not try to bring coal to a head in one company which, because of its size, would give direction to the whole industry. Instead, therefore, of trying to crystallize the industry by one great act of financing, they tried to do the tedious job of directing its evolution. On that program they hardly won the undivided support of a single coal man. Naturally, a leader without a following is quite a forlorn object.

The reason they failed is obvious. The coal man does not want evolution, because he doesn't understand it. He is for quick action. So he wants something that he can see and feel and that will give results at once—sure results. He is forever falling into difficulty, but rather than try to build a safe road out he wants to be yanked out. And with his immediate results he wants a long-time program. No man is offering or can offer either. Hence there is neither hope nor prospect of any leadership arising soon. Indeed, the whole thought of the trade about its future must be changed before a leader is possible.

The dangerous significance of all this is that the trade cannot, and therefore does not, offer serious resistance to any enemy on any point. Anyone can attack it and escape practically unscathed. For example, the mine workers are not a part of the coal trade. They are part of the labor movement. What they want will not help coal, but rather will tend to destroy coal. Everything they ask will help laborism at the expense of coal. Still, the mine workers are capably led and, in public at least, that leadership is real. When the mine workers attack the coal trade they are argued with, but they never have been really resisted. They can't be resisted. There is no one to do it.

At the minute the meanest politician of the nation can throw the coal industry into quagmires of terror by merely taking the offensive. He may have no following and that fact may be known and admitted. Still, the coal men cower before him. What they see is the fact that he has taken a stand against coal and may in time collect a following. However, the coal men know that they have no one to meet this opponent in the open. And

if such a one did come forward, he could not command a corporal's guard with enough courage and persistence to see his fight through. It is this known inability of the trade to defend itself which causes the coal man to fear any attack—no matter how insignificant the source—made upon it.

Of course, I think I know the reason for this lack of any semblance of an organization and for the cowardice on the part of the trade. I saw it crop out many times within the last five months. The coal trade exacts too much of its temporary spokesman. For that reason, it never gives them time to develop. It wants impossible perfection, which is born full grown. Unless it can get that it will take nothing. It wants a leader who can give it within a month a complete, ready-to-use revolution. Such a paragon does not exist, and never will. For that reason, the coal industry has no sustained leadership. Instead, in time of stress coal men break up into small bands or groups which, by acting independently of all others, present as many conflicting ideas and wishes as there are groups. This sort of scattered fire, which alone the coal trade employs, can be only ineffective. It can never mean aggression. It can only mean a defensive policy which is weak.

So I end where I began. Only a continued special dispensation of the Almighty can or will save the coal industry from annihilation.

OLD REGULATIONS TO GOVERN RETURN OF OPEN-TOP CARS

The supply of cars available for the transportation of coal is insufficient to meet the demand. Unusual movements incident upon the strike of coal miners has brought about an abnormal location of cars. It is desirable that the proper relocation of cars shall be brought about as rapidly and with as little confusion as is possible, states the Interstate Commerce Commission. Critical situations still exist in which fuel for essential industries and purposes must be provided. The railroads and the coal operators have all been working under the uniform mine rating and car distribution rules established by the Railroad Administration, and those rules seem to be generally satisfactory and to meet with general approval, the Commission says.

To the end that conflicting and contradictory rules on different roads and in different fields may be avoided in the unusual conditions which now exist in the industries and on the roads, the Commission recommends that until experiences and careful study demonstrate that other rules will be more effective and beneficial, and especially during the remainder of the early spring, the uniform rules as contained in the Railroad Administration's Car Service Section Circular CS-31 (Revised) be continued in effect.

CANADIANS HEAR OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

The Twenty-Second Annual Session of the Canadian Mining Institute was held in Toronto March 8-10, 1920. There were present from the United States Mr. E. P. Mathewson and Dr. Henry M. Payne of the American Mining Congress; Dr. Bradley Stoughton and Mr. P. E. Barbour, representing the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and Mr. R. Dawson Hall and E. H. Robie, representing *Coal Age* and the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

The special papers of the first day's session pertained especially to iron, steel, tin and nickel development. In the evening a series of moving pictures were shown of the Government operations at Alfred, Ont., where there are large peat deposits which are being lifted, macerated, dried and shipped for commercial use.

The second day the morning session was devoted to fuel problems in Canada, the latest developments in briquetting and transportation. It was the general feeling of the Institute that Canadian coal deposits should be developed in order that the Dominion might be less dependent upon the United States for its coal supply.

A complimentary luncheon was given the attending delegates by the Mayor and the City of Toronto, at which Dr. Stoughton humorously responded in behalf of the American visitors.

The afternoon was devoted to oil and gas sectional meetings and a visit to the new plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., followed in the evening by a smoker and concert presided over by Col. J. J. Penhale.

On Wednesday the encouragement of prospecting by the Government, the development of the asbestos industry and a discussion of engineering standardizations with special reference to the mining industry, by J. B. Porter, received the attention of the Institute.

In the afternoon gold and silver problems were discussed, with a recommendation for the adoption of pure nickel coinage. In the evening the annual dinner occurred, at which Mr. Mathewson toasted the Mining Industry; Dr. Stoughton, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Dr. Payne, American Mining Congress, and Mr. R. Dawson Hall, the "Technical Press."

Mr. Mathewson in his speech voiced the opinion of many of the members that the time has come for more active work in governmental and legislative matters pertaining to the mining industry to the end that the Institute should be less of a technical and more of an industrial organization.

Following this lead, Dr. Payne outlined the achievements of the American Mining Congress and the methods by which these had been attained, and outlined how similar efforts

by the Canadian Mining Institute could only result in a largely increased sphere of activity in Canadian mining matters. This would necessitate the moving of headquarters to Ottawa and an increased secretarial staff.

The suggestions met with hearty applause, and many of the members present expressed a desire to see this work immediately taken up in Canada.

On Thursday the visiting delegates were invited on an excursion to the plant of the International Nickel Co. at Port Colborne.

CLAGETT TO WIND UP COAL DIVERSION MATTERS

The Division of Purchases of the Railroad Administration was discontinued, effective April 1, 1920. Henry B. Spencer, Director of the Division, has been elected president of the Fruit Growers' Express Co., effective April 1. Mr. Spencer will become an advisory member of the Director-General's staff with respect to matters growing out of purchases during the period of Federal control of railroads.

Such portions of the work of the Division of Purchases as remain to be completed after April 1, with the exception of the completion of activities incident to control over the distribution of coal, will be under the direction of the Division of Liquidation of Claims, Mr. Max Thelin, director.

Control over the distribution of coal growing out of the strike of bituminous coal miners will end on April 1, in accordance with Executive Order of the President. Any work remaining to be done in connection with the winding up of the matters relating thereto will be dealt with in the Director-General's office through Brice Clagett, assistant to the Director-General.

Cited by Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the Valvoline Oil Co., New York city, alleging the use of unfair methods of competition and "tying contracts" in the sale of oil and gasoline, and in the leasing of oil pumps, storage tanks and equipment.

The complaint is directed to the respondent's practice of leasing its devices and equipment with the understanding that the lessee shall not use in such devices refined oil or gasoline of a competitor.

The Commission has also cited the Vacuum Oil Co., New York city, for unfair competition in the manufacture and sale of petroleum and its products.

The complaint is directed to the practice of giving accumulative discounts or rebates to cause purchasers to confine their purchases exclusively to respondent's products.

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FACTS REGARDING RECIPROCITY IN OIL EXPLOITATION ASKED

The Senate has passed a resolution requesting the President for information as to restrictions imposed by other countries on Americans engaged in exploration and development of oil lands, and what steps have been taken by this Government to secure equality of treatment.

The resolution specifically asks what restrictions are imposed by France, Great Britain, Holland, Japan or any other foreign country upon citizens of the United States in prospecting for petroleum or in the acquisition and development of lands containing same. It also asks what restrictions are imposed by Mexico upon citizens of the United States in regard to the acquisition or development of petroleum-bearing lands which are not imposed upon nationals of other countries, and what steps have been taken by the American Government

to secure the removal of these restrictions and obtain equality of treatment of Americans.

In debate on the resolution discussion was had as to the application of the recent leasing bill to development of oil lands in foreign countries. Senator Smoot (Utah) said the bill provided that in case of a restriction in a foreign country against Americans, the President might prevent citizens of foreign countries securing leases on oil lands in the United States.

Senator Phelan (Cal.) referred to his having sought an amendment to the leasing bill placing an embargo upon exportation of all oils developed on private or public lands, to deter foreigners from acquiring lands now open to them as in Oklahoma, Texas and California. There was nothing to prevent foreigners from acquiring through a corporate organization our valuable oil properties. The pending resolution would develop these facts in an official way.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) said there was no objection to seeking information as to what restrictions foreign governments have placed on Americans in this respect, but he doubted if the President could take steps to remove them, in view of the fact that Congress had adopted retaliatory provisions in the leasing bill, as above noted.

Senator Gore (Okla.) said it would be better to bring about a policy of reciprocity between this and other countries in regard to the development of oil territory. Noting a statement of an English petroleum expert that within ten years the United States will have to purchase annually 500,000,000 barrels of oil produced in British territory, the Senator said this would mean an enormous expenditure by the people of this country for a national resource produced by foreigners, from which our people are excluded, as well as control of international shipping. Persia had granted Great Britain a concession of 500,000 square miles, and Great Britain excludes citizens of this country from prospecting for oil in that region. He understood Americans were not permitted to own stock in oil companies exploiting in that country. The same restrictions applied to Mesopotamia.

Proposes Repeal of Pittman Act

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative McFadden to amend the Pittman Silver Act of April 23, 1918. The proposed legislation provides that all standard silver dollars be broken up and sold as bullion instead of limiting the amount, as the Pittman Act has done. Secondly, the McFadden bill would repeal the repurchase clause of the Pittman Act specifying the restoration of the melted silver at \$1 per ounce. Furthermore, the new bill provides that all future coinage of subsidiary silver pieces is to be 800 fine instead of 900 fine. Hearings on the new measures are being held by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES IS URGED

To meet the need for increased compensation caused by the high cost of living, the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Government Salaries has made a report readjusting the pay of Federal workers and which, it is believed, will materially benefit those attached to the scientific services, including the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey. The recommendations for salaries in mining engineering are as follows:

Mining Engineering Aid—Minimum salary, \$1200; maximum, \$1800, with opportunity for five promotions at \$120 each.

Junior Mining Engineer—Minimum salary, \$1800; maximum, \$2160, with three promotions at \$120 each.

Assistant Mining Engineer—Minimum, \$2400; maximum, \$3000, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Associated Mining Engineer—Minimum, \$3240; maximum, \$3840, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Mining Engineer—Minimum, \$4140; maximum, \$5040, with five promotions at \$180 each.

The compensation for Senior Mining Engineers and the Director of the Bureau of Mines is to be determined by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the heads of departments or independent establishment concerns.

For Petroleum Engineering, recommendations are as follows:

Junior Petroleum Engineer—Minimum, \$1800; maximum, \$2160, with three promotions at \$120 each.

Assistant Petroleum Engineer—Minimum, \$2400; maximum, \$3000, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Associate Petroleum Engineer—Minimum, \$3240; maximum, \$3840, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Petroleum Engineer—Minimum, \$4140; maximum, \$5040 with five promotions at \$180 each.

The pay of the Senior Petroleum Engineers is to be fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

For Geologists recommendations are made as follows:

Aid in Geology—Minimum \$1200; maximum, \$1800, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Junior Geologist—Minimum, \$1800; maximum, \$2160, with three promotions at \$120 each.

Assistant Geologist—Minimum, \$2400; maximum, \$3000, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Associate Geologist—Minimum, \$3240; maximum, \$3840, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Geologist—Minimum, \$4140; maximum, \$5040, with five promotions at \$180 each.

The compensation of the Director of the Geological Survey and Senior Geologists is to be determined by the Civil Service Commission.

For Metallurgists, recommendations have been made as follows:

Junior Metallurgist—Minimum, \$1800; maximum, \$2160, with three promotions at \$120 each.

Assistant Metallurgist—Minimum, \$2400; maximum, \$3000, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Associate Metallurgist—Minimum, \$3240; maximum, \$3840, with five promotions at \$120 each.

Metallurgist—Minimum, \$4140; maximum, \$5040, with five promotions at \$180 each.

The salary of Senior Metallurgists is to be determined by the Civil Service Commission.

Industrial establishments which may request salaries in labor disputes will be interested in the fact that the Commission recommends a salary of \$8 to \$15 a day for labor conciliators, with the pay for the director and assistant director of conciliation to be fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

REGULATIONS FOR LEASING COAL LANDS ARE APPROVED

Secretary Payne has approved rules and regulations for the prospecting for and leasing of coal deposits of the United States under the act of February 25, 1920. The act provides for the disposition of all coal deposits owned by the United States, except in national parks, military or naval reservations, and in the Appalachian Forest Reserve. Known coal deposits are to be divided into leasing units of not exceeding 2560 acres each, and one person or corporation may hold but one lease in a State. Leases for the units are to be offered for competitive bidding at a royalty fixed in advance, not less than five cents per ton, and awarded to the qualified person bidding the highest bonus. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant prospecting permits to qualified citizens to search for unknown coal deposits or to explore undeveloped lands where preliminary work is necessary to determine the existence of workability of the deposits. In such cases the permittee who finds or demonstrates workable coal deposits may have a lease on such royalty as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Geological Survey has classified 30,000,000 acres of public lands as containing deposits of coal, and an area of 40,000,000 acres, part of which undoubtedly contains such deposits, is awaiting classification. The coal which may be obtained under the act varies from low-grade lignite to very high quality of bituminous coal. These regulations do not apply to Alaska, where coal deposits are leased under act of October 20, 1914.



Up to this writing—April 1—there have been introduced in the House and Senate 17,432 bills—4136 in the Senate and 13,296 in the House. The Senate has been fully occupied during the past month with the Peace Treaty, and the House with the large appropriation bills. The Senate Finance Committee, which has had before it the bills for a protective tariff on magnesite, tungsten, zinc, etc., on March 2 reported favorably the magnesite bill, and on March 23 reported the tungsten bill, with amendments. It also voted to favorably report the zinc bill, but has not yet done so. On March 25 Mr. Garland, chairman of the House Mines and Mining Committee, reported the bill for the relief of war minerals producers, which report is exceedingly favorable to the claimants. It is probable that this bill will receive early consideration.

The Judiciary Committee, which has before it the Volstead Blue Sky Bill, will begin hearings on that measure as soon as the Attorney-General renders his decision to the committee as to whether the bill will protect investors against false pretenses. Mr. Volstead, in answering the criticisms on this measure, says that the bill does not grant powers without limitations to the Attorney-General, and that before the Department of Justice can bar from interstate commerce persons who are using fraud in the selling securities the security must be examined to determine whether there is in any reasonably ground for the action. He says the bill will not hurt legitimate security nor interrupt the marketing of bona-fide new securities, but will keep off the market worthless securities which cannot stand investigation.

The Senate on March 22 passed S. 3223, which authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to accept and administer for the benefit of the public and the encouragement of industry, inventions, patents and patent rights, etc.

On March 22 the Senate Finance Committee reported out the bill H. R. 7705, imposing a tariff on the manufacture of pearl buttons.

One of the most important bills introduced during the session is H. R. 13201, which provides for the protection of the monetary reserves, and which is reviewed in the follow-

ing resume of bills introduced since our last issue:

Gold

H. R. 13201. Introduced by Mr. McFadden, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Monetary Gold Reserve.*) The bill provides that after May 1, 1920, in addition to any existing tax now assessed thereon, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of 50 cents per pennyweight of fine gold contained in all gold manufactured, used or sold for other than coinage or monetary purposes, by or for a manufacturer or dealer, or his estate, and upon the gold contained in any manufactured articles sold by any dealer, manufacturer or his estate. The bill also provides for the stamping of every manufactured article or package containing same in which gold is used with a stamp to be provided by the Internal Revenue Department, which department has the power to provide the rules and regulations surrounding the use of the stamp. On account of the impracticability of suitably stamping finished dental restorative appliances, the Internal Revenue Department shall further prescribe rules and regulations for the collection of the tax upon all gold used for dental purposes. Gold used by the Government for dental, medical and surgical purposes and employed in dental services rendered to war-risk insurance patients by the United States Public Health Service is exempt from taxation. Also all gold used for restorative dental work for children not over 15 years, and in dental infirmaries conducted for the benefit of the poor, and not for private profit, is exempt.

All money so collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be designated by him as "the gold premium fund," which fund, together with any other funds in the Treasury not used for specified purposes, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as a premium after May 1, 1920, and for five years thereafter, to the producers of new gold in the United States or its possessions upon the basis of \$10 per fine ounce.

After May 1, 1925, both the tax and premium above referred to shall be annually re-adjusted by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Interior, which adjustment is to be made in accordance with the commodity

price index number of the fifth year of the five-year period, as compared with the average commodity price index number for the first four years of such period. The index number of all commodities governing the readjustment shall be ascertained and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The tax and premium as readjusted shall be collected and paid during the next year ensuing, and each readjustment shall be made annually prior to the first day of May, which shall determine the amount of tax and premium to be collected and paid.

Producers of new gold are required, in order to be entitled to the provisions of the Act, to deliver the gold so produced to the United States Mint, or its authorized agencies, with a sworn statement setting forth the place where the gold was mined, the dates between which it was mined and prepared for market, and that no gold obtained from any other source is contained therein. In the event the gold was recovered from ore by smelting or milling, the proprietor, his managing agent or an executive of the milling company must deliver to the producer a sworn statement, stating the date on which ore was delivered and date on which gold recovered from the ore was delivered. Upon such evidence the Director of the Mint shall execute to such producer a certificate setting forth the number of fine ounces of newly mined or smelted gold, and set forth the amount of premium to which the producer is entitled. In the event that a smelter or mill cannot treat the gold ore when presented by the producer without delay, the smelting or milling company may follow the usual practice—purchase the ore, receive the certificate under oath of the producer, setting forth the time and place of mining thereof, and pay the producer the premium upon each fine ounce of gold recovered, upon payment of which the smelting or milling company shall be entitled to all of the rights of the producer of the ore, and upon presentation of the certificate of producer, together with a certificate showing smelting or milling shall receive the premium for such gold produced.

It is specifically provided that no gold bullion in any form whatever shall be issued to a gold producer in payment for the newly mined gold. Failure to strictly comply with the terms of the bill, both as to collection of excise and adulteration of gold presented for premium, is punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or five years imprisonment, or both.

H. R. 13013. Introduced by Mr. Evans of Nevada. (*Income and Excess Profits Tax.*) The bill provides that hereafter no tax shall be levied, assessed or collected on or from the income or profits of any individual, firm or corporation accruing to or derived from the business of mining the precious metals gold and silver. All provisions of any law in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 13262. Introduced by Mr. McFadden, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. (*Coin Destruction.*) The bill provides that any person who purposely and knowingly, by any art, way or means shall, except as authorized by law, totally destroy any gold or silver coins (with the exception of the standard silver dollar of the United States), as such, which have been or which may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law or which hereafter may be made by law current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than \$10,000.

War Minerals

H. R. 13091. Introduced by Mr. Garland, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. (*War Mineral Relief.*) The bill provides for further relief to war minerals producers and amends the Act approved March 2, 1919, by amending Section 5 by striking out the words "that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided." Paragraph 4 of this Section is amended by inserting after the words "that nothing in this section shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States" and the following words, "except as provided in Section 6." The Act of March 2 is also amended by adding at the end a new section which provides that any claimant who has filed a claim under Section 5 within three months after March 2, 1919, whose claim has been rejected or who is not satisfied with the decision, adjustment, liquidation or payment of net losses by the Secretary of the Interior under such section, may file a petition in the Court of Claims for the final determination of such losses. If before this section takes effect the Secretary has made a final decision of such claim, the petition must be filed within 90 days after this section takes effect, and in all other cases within 90 days after such final decision is made. The Court of Claims is hereby given jurisdiction to hear such claims *de novo* and to render judgment in accordance with Section 5 for such amount as it finds to be justly equitably due to the claimant in adjustment, liquidation or payment of such losses. Any payments made to the claimant under Section 5 shall be certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Court of Claims, and after judgment has been rendered by the court no further payments shall be made under Section 5 unless in conformity with such judgment. The receipt of any amount or the giving of any acquittance or release by the claimant under Section 5 shall not be a bar to the remedy provided for by this section; but if any amount has been awarded and paid under Section 5, the peti-

tion may not be considered until the petitioner executes a bond in an amount and with sureties satisfactory to the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, conditioned that if the court finds that a less amount is due than has been awarded by the Secretary of the Interior, the claimant will forthwith pay to the United States so much of the amount received under Section 5 as is in excess of the amount found due by the court. Any amount thus paid to the United States shall be credited to the funds available for the paying of awards under Section 5 and of judgments under this section. Upon the filing of a petition in the Court of Claims under this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall forthwith certify to the court all the testimony taken in the case and all documentary evidence introduced by the Secretary or any commission appointed by his authority, and such testimony and evidence shall be used and considered by the court upon the hearing and trial of the claim, and shall be given such weight as the court may determine. Each judgment rendered by the Court of Claims shall be certified by the chief clerk of the court to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized and directed to pay to the claimant the amount of such judgment.

Tariff

H. R. 13173. Introduced by Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania, referred to Committee on Ways and Means. (*Antimony.*) The bill is intended to create a source of revenue and encourage production of antimony salts, titanium salts, hydrosulphites, sulfoxylates and artificial bases by amending paragraph 144 of Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, as follows:

"Antimony, as regulus or metal, and matter containing antimony, but not containing more than 10 per centum of lead, 10 per centum ad valorem; antimony oxide, 25 per centum ad valorem; antimony salts, titanium salts, hydrosulphites, sulfoxylates and artificial bases, 7 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem."

H. R. 6238. Introduced by Mr. Gore, referred to the Committee on Finance. (*Amending the Zinc Bill.*) This bill is an amendment to 6238, which provided for a tariff upon zinc ores. The amendment provides that no citizen or subject of any country which requires by law, regulation or otherwise any stipulation in any contract, lease, sale or other agreement relating to mines or minerals, including petroleum, in the said country or its possessions or dependencies, which prevents or prohibits American citizens, because of their nationality, from being shareholders, or which limits the number of shares which may be held by American citizens in such undertakings, places restrictions on American citizens holding any position in the company or on

the board of directors, or to act on the board or in any managerial capacity whatsoever in connection with any company having any right, title or interest whatsoever in mines or minerals in the United States or its dependencies, so long as the restrictions before mentioned shall remain in force in any law to which the government of the foreign country or any of its officials or representatives is a party. That no alien company which by its articles of incorporation prohibits American citizens from being shareholders or which limits the number of shares which may be held by American citizens or prohibits American citizens from holding any position on the board of directors or in the company shall be permitted to hold either directly or indirectly any right, title or interest in any mine or mineral deposit, including petroleum, in any part of the United States or its dependencies. That if any of the things prohibited by the amendment shall be continued or commenced after June 30, 1922, the positions held by aliens shall become vacant, and any and all acts performed by them shall be without legal force. The Attorney-General has the right to confiscate and sell such shares.

H. R. 4437. (*Tungsten.*) The Senate Finance Committee on March 22 reported out the bill for a protective tariff on tungsten, which bill was reviewed in the June, 1919, issue of THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL. The bill has been revised in committee to provide that during the period of three years after the day following the passage of the Act there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty, first, upon tungsten-bearing ores and concentrates of \$9 per unit of tungstic trioxide therein contained. Second, upon metallic tungsten, tungsten powder, scrap steel containing tungsten fit only to be remanufactured, ferrotungsten, ferrotungsten powder, commercial tungstic acid, calcium tungstate, sodium tungstate and all other salts of tungsten and other manufactured material containing tungsten (except high-speed tungsten steel and all alloy steels containing tungsten) and all other compounds containing tungsten not specifically provided for in this section of nine-tenths of one cent per pound of each of said substances or materials for each per cent, or fraction thereof, of tungsten contained therein. The original Section 2 is eliminated, but provides a tariff of 35 per cent. ad valorem upon all high-speed tungsten steel and all alloy steels containing tungsten. The last section of the bill remains the same, providing the Act shall be deemed not to repeal any tariff now existing upon any substances or materials mentioned in the Act.

Labor

S. 4107. Introduced by Mr. Sheppard, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Bureau of Interstate Co-operative*

Associations.) The bill provides for the establishment, in the Department of Labor, of a bureau as above stated, to be headed by a commissioner, whose salary is \$5000 per year. Section 2 provides that persons, not exceeding 50 in number, may associate themselves as a co-operative association for the purpose of conducting interstate business on the co-operative plan, provided they do not transact business for profit. Each member has one vote, and if any surplus accrues between cost and selling price, it must be used for the common good of the members, or returned to patrons in proportion to their purchases of sales. Articles of incorporation must be made out and filed with the Secretary of Labor, who shall issue a certificate of incorporation upon the payment of \$10 to the Department of Labor and \$5 for each amendment. Each association must be managed by a board of directors, of not less than five, and has the power to conduct an interstate business on the co-operative plan. No stockholder shall own shares of greater par value than \$1000 unless the association purchase the business of another association and the cash value of such business exceeds \$1000, when the directors are authorized to hold the shares in excess of the amount stipulated, in trust for the vendor, and dispose of them to such persons as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties interested, the proceeds to go to the former owner of the business. After interest on capital stock is paid, and at least 10 per cent. of the surplus savings shall have been set aside as a reserve fund, an assessment of 5 per cent. is levied against the remaining surplus of each association and paid to the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of creating a creditors' guarantee fund, and for the purpose of refunding and re-establishing failing associations.

H. R. 12977. Introduced by Mr. Johnson of Washington, referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. (*Amending the Naturalization of Aliens Bill.*) The bill amends the fourth paragraph of the second subdivision of the Act of June 29, 1906, by striking out that portion which requires the alien at the time of filing his petition with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Labor, etc., and substituting therefor: "At the time of filing his petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which shall be attached to and made a part of said petition." The tenth subdivision of Section 4 is so amended that any person not an alien enemy who resided within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen, except that he had not made the declaration of intention, may file a petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention. The bill quite lengthily goes into

various phases, and appropriates the sum of \$25,000 to carry out the purposes of the Act.

S. 4032. Introduced by Mr. King, referred to the Committee on Immigration. (*Bureau of Naturalization.*) The bill amends the Act to provide for the establishing of a Bureau of Naturalization, etc., by providing that the Secretary of Labor may designate members of the Naturalization Bureau and Service to execute declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization made by aliens, which shall thereafter be filed with the clerk of the appropriate court exercising naturalization jurisdiction. The bill also amends Section 4 of the above-mentioned Act by providing that the requirements in Sections 4 and 9 of the testimony in open court by the subscribing witnesses may be waived by the court upon motion of the representative of the Government from the Bureau of Naturalization at the hearing of any petition for naturalization, and the testimony of the Government's representative may be accepted in lieu of the testimony of the witnesses, but it shall not be so construed as to defeat the right of the petitioner to have the witnesses appear and be heard in his behalf.

Coal

S. 4088. Introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Federal Control.*) The bill provides that the power and authority to license the incorporation, storage, mining and distribution of coal or coke, to requisition coal or coke, or requisition or operate the plant, business or any appurtenances thereof belonging to any producer or dealer in coal or coke, to fix prices, regulate the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage and all powers and authority incidental thereto, conferred on the President or on any other agency of the Government, shall terminate, except that such powers and authority shall continue in full force for 30 days after this Act becomes a law, to the extent that may be necessary to settle and wind up all matters growing out of the exercising of such powers. Such termination of powers and authority shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the date this Act becomes law; but all rights and liabilities under such Act arising before the termination of such powers and authority shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if such powers and authority had not been terminated. Section 2 of the bill amends the Interstate Commerce Act by providing that hereafter no carrier by railroad subject to this Act shall confiscate, seize or divert for its own use, or for any other purpose, whether with intent to make proper compensation or not, any coal or coke of

which it is in possession solely as a common carrier, and which the owner has not voluntarily sold or transferred or entered into a contract to sell or transfer, to such carrier by railroad.

S. 4089. Introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Federal Coal Commissioner.*) The bill is to be known as the Federal Coal Commissioner Act, and includes both anthracite and bituminous coal. Section 3 provides for the appointment by the President of a Federal Coal Commissioner, who shall hold office for a term of five years and receive an annual salary of \$10,000. The commissioner shall not engage in any other business, vocation or employment. He may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. In case of a vacancy in the office of commissioner, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to serve as commissioner for the remainder of the unexpired term. Section 4 provides for a secretary at a salary of \$5,000 per year; he also may employ and fix the compensation of attorneys, special experts, examiners, clerks, etc. The principal office of the commissioner shall be in the District of Columbia. The commissioner is authorized to investigate the organization, management and practices of dealers and operators' costs and profits in connection with the mining, sale and distribution of coal, the terms contained in leases of coal mines, the prices demanded or received for coal, the distribution, storage and sale of coal, the consumption of coal and the transportation of coal in commerce, including the distribution of coal cars. He is also authorized to investigate the wages, working conditions, terms of employment and the living expenses of miners, etc. He shall make investigations, from time to time, as to the methods and processes for the storage of coal, and conduct such experiments and researches as he may find advisable to determine the most efficient means for such storage.

The information thus gathered by the commissioner shall be compiled and kept available for immediate reference and from time to time shall be published in such form as he deems proper. He is authorized to place at the disposal of any private or public board, commission, etc., engaged in the arbitration, conciliation or settlement of any labor dispute arising in any mine from which coal is shipped all data and information in the files of his office relating to the matter in controversy. He shall co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in promoting the proper distribution and most efficient use of coal cars. He shall also investigate the desirability and practicability of prescribing statutory standards for various kinds and grades of coal and shall submit a report thereon to Congress before April 1, 1921, accompanied by such recommendations as he may deem proper. In this

report will also be included the desirability and practicability of a statutory zoning system. He is required on or before the first day in December of each year to submit a report to Congress, setting forth the work and activities of his office for the past year and a summary of the results of investigations conducted by him, together with such recommendations for further legislation relating to the mining, distribution, transportation or sale of coal as he may deem necessary. He may prosecute any investigation authorized by this Act, personally or by such examiners as he may designate in any part of the United States, and shall at all reasonable times have access to and the right to examine the mines, offices or other place of business of any operator or dealer, and shall have access to and the right to copy any books, records, papers, correspondence, or any entries therein, of any operator or dealer. Any operator who shall refuse to permit such inspection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. Operators are required to file with the commissioner in such form as he may prescribe annual and special reports or answers in writing to specific questions, furnishing to the commissioner such information as he may require as to the organization, practices, management, relation to other persons, costs, prices and profits of the operator or dealer. Such reports and answers shall be made under oath and a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment or both shall be imposed for any false statement concerning the above. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated to carry out the Act.

S. 4090. Introduced by Mr. Calder, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Presidential Control of Fuel.*) The bill repeals the provisions of Section 5 of the Act to provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food and fuel, in so far as they apply to fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas. Section 2 of the bill amends Section 25 of the Act of August 10, 1917, which provides that when directed by the President, the Federal Trade Commission shall proceed to make full inquiry into the cost of producing coal and coke under reasonably efficient management at the various places of production.

S. 4087. Introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Amending Interstate Commerce Act.*) The bill amends Section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act by inserting a new paragraph, which provides that 30 days after the passage of the amendment no carrier by railroad subject to this Act shall demand, collect, receive or enforce, for the carriage of coal, coke, briquettes or boulets, any individual or joint rate which during the period from

April 1 to August 31 in each year is greater or less than 85 per cent. of the schedule rate in effect thereon on the date of shipment, or which during the remainder of each year is greater or less than 115 per cent. of the schedule rate in effect thereon on the date of shipment. The Commission is empowered, when it finds that any individual or joint rate as so reduced or increased is or will be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate to be observed during the portion of each year, and they shall make an order that each carrier affected shall desist from demanding, collecting, receiving or enforcing a different rate than that so prescribed for the carriage in question. Whenever the Commission shall find that the percentages of difference in rates for the carriage of coal, coke, briquettes or boulets will cause the same to be made in such disproportionate quantities at any period of the year as to prevent the carriers affected from handling their traffic properly, using their equipment efficiently or receiving just and reasonable revenue from such coal, coke, briquettes or boulets, the Commission is authorized to determine what percentages of difference in rates for the carriage of such coal, etc., below and above the schedule rates will be just and proper and to make an order that each carrier shall desist from demanding, collecting, receiving or enforcing a different rate. The bill specifically states that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize any carrier to receive any charge which is greater or less than that shown in its schedule for switching and other incidental services performed in connection with the carriage of coal, coke, briquettes or boulets.

H. R. 12848. Introduced by Mr. Tilson, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Federal Control*.) This bill is identical with the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen—S. 4089.

H. R. 13230. Introduced by Mr. Robson of Kentucky, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Freight Rates*.) The bill amends the Interstate Commerce Act by providing that from 30 days following the passage of the amendment no railroad shall demand, collect, receive or enforce for the carriage of coal, coke, briquettes or boulets any individual or joint rate which during the period from April 1 to August 31 in each year is greater or less than 85 per cent. of the schedule rate in effect thereon on date of shipment, or which during the remainder of each year, is greater or less than 115 per cent. of the schedule rate in effect thereon on date of shipment. If it shall appear that such a rate is discriminatory or unreasonable, then the Commission is authorized to prescribe what will be a just rate.

H. R. 13231. Introduced by Mr. Robson of Kentucky and referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Federal Control*.) The bill repeals the Act of August 10, 1917, which gives the President power and authority to license the importation, storage, mining and distribution of coal, etc. Section 2 amends Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act by adding a new paragraph, which provides that no carrier by railroad subject to the Act shall confiscate or divert for its own use or for any other purpose, whether with intent to make proper compensation or not, any coal or coke of which it is in possession solely as a common carrier, and which the owner has not voluntarily sold or transferred to such railroad.

H. R. 13158. Introduced by Mr. Cooper, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Amending Interstate Commerce Act*.) This bill is identical with S. 4087, which is reviewed in these columns.

Anti-Trust

H. R. 13138. Introduced by Mr. Platt, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. (*Amending Sherman Law*.) The bill amends Section 8 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by providing that nothing in the Act shall prohibit any private banker or any officer, director or employee of any bank or class A director of a Federal Reserve Bank, who shall first procure the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, which board is hereby authorized to grant, withhold or revoke such consent from being an officer, director or employee of not more than two other banks, banking associations or trust companies, whether organized under the laws of the United States or any State, if such other bank is not in substantial competition with such banker or member bank.

S. 4028. Introduced by Mr. Smoot, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Amending the Anti-Trust Law*.) The bill amends Section 10 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by adding the following paragraph, which provides "that none of the provisions of this section shall be construed to include or apply to any railroad or to any director, president, manager or other officer or agent thereof all of the shares of the capital stock of which, other than those used for qualifying its directors, or all of the property of which is owned by a person or corporation whose plant, shops, mills, factories or other properties such railroad is principally engaged in serving."

Federal Trade Commission

H. R. 13110. Introduced by Mr. Frear, referred to the Committee on Judiciary. (*Amending Federal Trade Commission Act*.) The bill amends the Act to create a Federal Trade Commission by providing that whenever it shall be alleged upon a properly filed complaint with the Federal Trade Commission that

any commodity entering into the use of trade is controlled in its production or price by a monopoly so that free competition has ceased to exist, the Commission may ascertain the facts and fix maximum wholesale prices that may be collected on the commodities produced by such monopoly. Such prices shall permit reasonable earnings to the monopoly based on the actual value of the necessary producing properties to be ascertained pursuant to methods and principles provided by law for its determination by the Interstate Commerce Commission when fixing railway freight rates. When fixing the values on profits, the Commission shall have authority to determine reasonable values on patents and inventions, etc. The findings of the Commission shall be conclusive. The prices so fixed by the Commission shall become effective 30 days after notice of its findings have been published. The Commission is to receive and examine all complaints of profiteering and unjust prices presented before it, or which may be instituted on its own motion. A fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1000 per day is imposed for violation of the ruling of the Commission.

Revenue

H. R. 13074. Introduced by Mr. Green of Iowa, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Excise Tax.*) The bill provides that every corporation making a distribution during the year 1920 of its capital stock to its stockholders without receiving payment therefor shall pay a tax equivalent to 15 per cent. of the face value of the shares so issued.

H. J. Res. 315. Introduced by Mr. Little, referred to the Committee on Rules. (*War Profits.*) The bill provides that the Attorney-General is authorized to begin injunction proceedings against the Standard Oil Co. and its various affiliated or allied companies, the United States Steel Corporation and its various allied or associated steel, iron, coal, railroad and banking corporations, and similar corporations and companies, to restrain them from taking any steps, either by stock dividends or other devices, to distribute the surplus war profits accumulated in their treasuries during the past six years. Section 2 of the bill provides that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives be instructed to immediately draft and report a bill to provide for taxing all surplus war profits of these corporations and companies similarly situated, the revenue so derived from the tax to be used for the benefit of each soldier, sailor, marine or nurse who served in the United States military or naval forces during the European War of 1917 and 1918.

H. R. 13073. Introduced by Mr. Rogers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Honest Merchandise.*) The bill provides that every person who applies or causes to be applied any false trade

descriptions to any goods, wares, merchandise or things shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not to exceed \$1000 or sentenced to imprisonment for two years, or both, in the discretion of the court; and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$1000 or be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person who sells or exposes for or has in his possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture any goods or things whatsoever to which any false trade description is applied shall be punished in the same manner. The same fine is imposed for the introduction in any State, Territory or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country any article which is misbranded. The Act also applies to articles of merchandise intended for export to any foreign country only in the event that a false mark, trade-mark, label, brand, device or representation is used thereon or in connection therewith; but if the goods shall be sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption then this proviso shall not exempt the goods from the operation of any of the provisions of the Act. Section 5 defines misbranded or misrepresented as, first: An imitation of and offered for sale under the name of another article or with a brand so nearly like it such as will deceive the purchaser as to its origin or character. Second, if the package, as originally put up, shall be removed, in whole or in part, and other contents placed therein with intent to deceive. Third, if the package form and the contents are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package or are stated in such manner to deceive the purchaser. Fourth, if there would be published in any magazine, newspaper, etc., any misleading statement which would deceive the purchaser. The Act also describes what is meant by "Trade Description," "Trade-marks," "Covering," etc. The Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture are authorized to make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of articles of merchandise or trade, which are being transported from one State to another. The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, is to make all examinations of all such specimens. Section 17 specifically states that the Act will not in any way repeal or amend the Food and Drug Act.

H. R. 12820. Introduced by Mr. Ackerman, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Tax on Merchandise.*) The bill repeals Title three of the Act of February 24, 1919, known as the Revenue Act, and provides that on and after July 1, 1920, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by the above-mentioned bill, a tax of 25 cents on each \$100 or fractional part thereof, worth of sales, or turnover, of all articles of merchandise sold for cash or any consideration, being of or representing the

equal cash value. The tax is to be paid by the vendor at the end of each quarter of the calendar year. Failure to make return of the tax as provided herein shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to collect a sum equal to 50 per cent. additional of said tax, when it shall be determined, unless such failure was caused by sickness, death or other cause beyond the control of the vendor.

H. R. 12976. Introduced by Mr. Thompson, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Imposing a Tax Upon Advertisements.*) The bill provides that there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid by the advertiser upon all advertisements in any book, magazine or newspaper having a circulation of 5000 or more, pamphlet or other publication entering the United States mails, a tax equivalent to 10 per cent. of the sum usually charged by the publishers of such book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, etc. Such tax shall not apply to nor be collected upon classified advertisements when the same is a bona fide advertisement of articles "lost" or articles "found," of "help wanted," of "position wanted." Section 2 provides that there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid by the advertiser on all advertising matter other than that specified in Section 1 hereof, a tax equivalent to 15 per cent. of the sum usually charged for the production of such advertising matter. Section 3 provides that each person, corporation, partnership or association receiving any payments referred to in this Act shall collect the amount of the tax imposed herein from the person, corporation, partnership or association liable therefor, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

H. R. 12821. Introduced by Mr. Ackerman, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill provides that in order to meet the necessary funds for carrying out any legislation for awarding funds to the discharged soldiers that a tax be assessed, levied, collected and paid on each 100 matches of 1 cent, the tax to be paid by the person purchasing, procuring or obtaining the matches from the retail dealer. On and after the date this Act becomes effective it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give or otherwise dispose of a carton, box or other container of matches in the original package unless a tax of 1 cent has been attached for each 100 matches shall have been collected and paid, and a fine of \$20 is imposed for violation.

S. J. Res. 157. Introduced by Mr. King, referred to the Committee on Finance. (*Computation War-Profits and Excess-Profits Taxes.*) The bill provides that war-profits credit and excess-profits credit prescribed in Sections 310, 311 and 312 of the Revenue Bill

shall for taxes to be imposed for the calendar year 1919, in lieu of the method prescribed in the Act, be ascertained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall ascertain from the returns on file in his office for the corporation income tax of each taxable corporation for the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, the average ratio of annual taxable income to the annual deductions or expenditures which have been deducted from the gross income of each taxable corporation to ascertain its taxable income in each of the years mentioned, which ratio shall be called the normal ratio of earnings to expenditures, which shall be applied to the ratio to the expenditures or deductions returned by such taxable corporation for the year 1919, and shall thereby compute and ascertain the war-profits credit and excess-profits credit which shall be deducted from the total taxable income or profits of such corporation for the calendar year 1919. The residue of such taxable income or profits shall be denominated war and excess profits, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon said war and excess profits for the calendar year 1919, a tax equal to 40 centum of such war and excess profits. Section 2 provides that in the case of any taxable corporation which did not make a return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the pre-war period the Commissioner shall fix the normal ratio of earnings to expenditures for such corporation according to the fair average ratio of earnings to expenditures of other corporations conducting the same general business, in the same general markets, and having the same general annual volume of expenditures in said pre-war period, as the corporation for which such ratio is fixed. Section 3 of the bill provides that in case of pending controversies or disputes with respect to the settlement of the taxes imposed for the calendar year 1918 by Section 301 of the Revenue Bill, the Commissioner, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, may agree with the corporation party to such dispute that the taxable war profits and excess profits shall be ascertained as herein provided, and that upon the amount so ascertained the war-profits and excess-profits tax for the year 1918 shall be computed at the rate of 65 per cent. in lieu of the rate prescribed in this Act.

S. 4119. Introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the Committee on Finance. (*Bond Issues.*) The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue from time to time, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act, bonds of the United States to the amount of \$30,000,000,000. Such bonds to be payable fifty years from the date of issue and bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually. The principal and interest shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of value, and shall be exempt from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes. The bonds

shall be taxed, however, if at some future date the rate of taxation upon net incomes has reduced to the normal rate in force on the 1st day of January, 1914. The bonds authorized are issued solely for the purpose of retiring such bonds of the first, second, third and fourth Liberty loans, converted or unconverted, as shall be offered to the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange therefor. Section 2 of the bill creates in the Treasury a cumulative sinking fund for the retirement at maturity of the bonds authorized in this Act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the maturity of the bonds, there is appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to the sum of seven thousand five hundred and sixty-four ten-thousandths of one per cent. of the aggregate amount of such bonds for the year beginning June 30, 1921, seven thousand eight hundred and ninety ten-thousandths of one per cent. of the aggregate amount of such bonds issued during such fiscal year, and so on up to 1925, when the rate shall be nine thousand three hundred and seventy-seven ten-thousandths of one per cent. of the aggregate amount of such bonds issued during the fiscal year. The Act is to take effect immediately.

Public Lands

S. 4113. Introduced by Mr. New, referred to Committee on Territories. (*Alaska*.) Provides for an Alaskan Development Board composed of three persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate, to serve terms of seven years. Members of the board shall reside and maintain their principal and necessary branch offices within Territory of Alaska. Not more than two of the board shall be appointed from same political party; they shall not engage in other business, vocation or employment. The chairman of the board shall receive an annual salary of \$8500, and other members an annual salary of \$8000 each. The board shall be under the general supervision of Secretary of the Interior, who is authorized to provide general rules and regulations, and appeals of final decisions of the board will lie directly to the Secretary of the Interior. The board shall submit annual report to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior, advising Congress from time to time of existing conditions, recommending new laws and changes in existing laws. The board shall be vested with jurisdiction and control of all reserved and unreserved public lands and all matters or things now subject or which may be made subject to national ownership, care, disposition, control or regulation within territorial limits of Alaska, except with respect to rates, regulations and control of railroads, steamship lines and other common carriers, which shall remain subject to jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill further provides that the board shall supersede all other departments or independent commis-

sions, bureaus and things subject to the provisions of this Act and now being maintained for the purposes set forth in this Act, and that such departments, commissions and bureaus shall cease and transfer to the board such experts, employees, property and equipment as are now employed and used by said departments, commissions, bureaus, etc., and appropriations made therefor may be expended by the board. The board is authorized to provide itself with furnished offices at some accessible point in Alaska, the maintenance of which shall be met by appropriations for that purpose, and all moneys received by the board from sales, leases, fees or any other source under its control shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and set aside as the Alaska fund, to be used for payment of salaries of the board, subordinate officers, employees and incidental expenses, the balance to remain subject to such future appropriation thereof as Congress may make for the development and betterment of the Territory of Alaska. Nothing in this Act to be construed as granting to any members of the board authority, control or jurisdiction over the political or other internal affairs of the organized Territory of Alaska.

Alaska

H. R. 12909. Introduced by Mr. Grigsby, referred to the Committees on the Territories. (*Improvement of Alaska Transportation System*.) The bill provides for the creation of the Alaska Territorial Shipping Board, to be composed of the Governor, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, which board is authorized to require all carriers, who shall have transported cargo or passengers, to file verified reports in the office of such board, showing in detail the places where the cargo and passengers were received and delivered, the number of passengers, the quantity of cargo by tons, the rates or charges and the revenue received therefor, and such other facts as may be necessary to compile and maintain the Territory. Each vessel will be required to carry a license if it carries more than twenty net tons. The license shall be issued upon payment to the Collector of Customs at \$3 per ton per annum on the net tonnage, and no vessel shall be allowed to make entry until the license tax is paid. The failure of any carrier or other person to perform any other requirement imposed by this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

Oil

S. 3334. Introduced by Mr. Curtis, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (*Oil Mining in Foreign Countries*.) The bill provides that no citizen or subject of any country which requires by law regulation, or otherwise any stipulation in any contract, lease, sale or other agreement, relating to mines or minerals, including petroleum, which prevents or

prohibits American citizens, because of their nationality, from being shareholders, or which limits the number of shares which may be held by American citizens, or places restrictions on American citizens holding any position in the company or on the board of directors or similar control body shall be permitted to hold, either directly or indirectly, any right, title or interest, in any mine or mineral deposit, including petroleum, in the United States, or any of its dependencies, so long as the restrictions before mentioned shall remain in force in any law or regulation or in any contract, lease or other agreement to which the government of the foreign country or any of its officials or representatives is a party. That no alien company which by its articles of incorporation prohibits American citizens, because of their nationality, from being shareholders, or which limits the number of shares which may be held by American citizens, or prohibits American citizens from holding any position on the board of directors or in the company shall be permitted to hold, either directly or indirectly, any right, title or interest in any mine or mineral deposit, including petroleum. Section 3 provides that if any of the things prohibited in the sections above referred to exist at any time beginning two years after the passage of this Act, the positions so held by aliens shall become vacant, and any and all acts performed by any such alien connected with such company shall be without legal force or effect, and the shares or interests so held contrary to this law shall be sold by the Attorney-General to American citizens under such conditions and regulations as the Attorney-General shall fix, but always within one year from the time such shares or interests come under the provisions of this Act, and the net proceeds of such sales in each case shall be paid to the alien citizen, subject or corporation concerned.

R. Res. 501. Introduced by Mr. Dyer, referred to the Committee on Judiciary. (*Retail Price of Gasoline.*) The resolution provides that because the retail price of gasoline has advanced twice in price within thirty days, and because recent reports indicate huge profits are being made by concerns engaged in this business, that the Attorney-General is authorized to make immediate inquiry into the operations and accounts of the leading concerns in the United States engaged in the industry of fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline and other petroleum products, and report to the House the causes of recent advances in the market price of these products. The Attorney-General is requested, in making such report, to take into consideration and to report the sources of oil supply for the United States, and the profits in that business, and what, if any, combinations in re-

straint of trade exists between those engaged in the business, and what, if any, effect it has upon the market price of the petroleum products mentioned.

Railroads

H. R. 12953. Introduced by Mr. Montague, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Amending the Railroad Bill and the Act to Regulate Commerce.*) This bill amends the Railroad Bill, signed February 28, and the Act to regulate Congress approved February 4, 1887, be provided that the period after the railroad abandonment at the end of paragraph 18, Section 402, of the Railroad Bill be stricken out, and in lieu thereof the following be added: "Provided, That no company or corporation engaged in interstate commerce in the inland waterway or coastwise trade of the United States, and owned in whole or in part by any such carrier or by any stockholder thereof, shall abandon the operation of any of its ships, vessels, tugs or barges employed in such commerce unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission a certificate that no public interest is or will be prejudiced by such abandonment, anything in the said Act of February 28, 1920, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Leasing Bill

S. 4013. Introduced by Mr. Ransdell, referred to the Committee on Public Lands. This bill amends the Leasing Act approved February 25, 1920, by amending it as follows: "That all of the provisions of the Act, so far as the same relate to oil and gas, are hereby made applicable to lands embraced in the Executive Order of withdrawal issued December 15, 1908."

Decimal System—Weights and Measures

H. R. 12850. Introduced by Mr. Welling, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. (*Decimal System.*) The bill is similar to the bill reviewed last month introduced by Mr. King. It provides that the decimal divisions of the foot shall be the tenth or decimal inch, the hundredth or line, and the thousandth or point, of which ten points equal one line, ten lines one decimal inch, and ten decimal inches equal one foot. One hundred points equal one decimal inch and one thousand points equals one foot. The common fractions of the foot shall be the half, third, quarter and twelfth, of which the twelfth shall be denominated the common inch. It defines the weight of the United States silver dollar as one ounce, nine hundred fine of silver. The nickel shall be one hundred grains of alloy, three parts copper and one part nickel. The gold of the United States shall be the pound, the eagle and the double eagle. The standard weight of the pound shall be two hundred and

ninety-four and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine hundred fine. The weight of the eagle shall be five hundred and eighty-nine and six-tenths grains of gold, nine hundred fine, and the weight of the double eagle shall be one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine and two-tenths grains of gold, nine hundred fine. The standard of value shall be the dollar.

Miscellaneous

H. R. 13132. Introduced by Mr. Lankford, referred to the Committee on Agriculture. (*Reducing High Cost of Living.*) The bill establishes in the Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Producer to Consumer Exchange. It is to be under the supervision and control of the Director of the Bureau, who shall be appointed by the President and receive a salary of \$12,000 per year. Among other things the Director is empowered to employ agents to whom producers of foodstuffs and other products may deliver their goods. The United States Government through these agents shall designate the time and place, where and when, the foodstuffs and other supplies will be accepted for transportation and marketing under the provisions of the Act, such time and place to be as convenient to the producers as reasonably possible. The agents are empowered to pay to the producers a reasonable value of the article, and he shall collect from the producer a reasonable charge for transportation and delivery. The agent shall accept for transportation and delivery only such amount and kind of products of garden, farm, mine and factory as have been ordered with a reasonable cash deposit to hold the United States harmless in case of non-acceptance. The Director of the Bureau is also empowered to employ a sufficient number of delivery agents, whose duty it shall be at the time of making delivery to collect a reasonable market value of the article delivered. The receiving and delivering agents provided in the Act may accept orders from producers for acceptance and transportation of products, as well as orders for the purchase and delivery of products to the consumer. Such orders received to be wired to the Director of the Bureau immediately. The Director is authorized to determine the price to be paid for products and the price to be collected at the time of delivery. Such prices to be sufficiently high as to make the production of foodstuffs and other products profitable to gardeners, farmers, etc. One hundred million dollars is appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Act.

H. R. 12994. Introduced by Hr. Gillett, referred to the Committee on Appropriations. (*National Legislation.*) The bill provides for the creation of a commission to co-operate with other nations to educate all mankind. Its initial program includes the plan for the re-

moval of illiteracy, instruction in the applications of science and mechanics to the work of the world and the physical welfare of mankind or world health, international or world ethics, promotive of just and humane government the world over. The commission is to consist of the United States Commissioner of Education and four other persons, appointed by the President, to confer with the proper authorities of all nations to secure their co-operation in the same, to induce the League of Nations when and if formed to make world education a feature in world policy, to begin at once in the most practicable way. The salaries of the commission and the expenses are to be arranged by the President, and the commission shall present an annual report to Congress and to all co-operating Governments. It provides the sum of \$10,000,000 to carry out its provisions.

SHIPPING BOARD ANALYZES CAUSES OF FUEL OIL SHORTAGE

In connection with the acceptance of bids for fuel oil by the United States Shipping Board, it is understood the Board considers the difficulty experienced in obtaining bids for oil is based on opinions of heads of principal American oil companies that the situation is due to natural causes, as follows:

Failure in production resulting from restrictions imposed by the Mexican Government on drilling new wells and to advent of salt water in producing wells.

Over-commitments by supplies on present contracts, coupled with increased demands in the United States for domestic and industrial purposes due to the coal strike, as a result of which many factories changed from the use of coal to fuel oil.

Resulting depletion of stock reserves in the United States and Mexico.

It is said the Board believes that within two or three months there will be large gains in production. The policy has been adopted, to obtain supplies on a six months' basis, and the following contracts have been let for the delivery of fuel oil on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for the six months beginning April 4:

Mexican Petroleum Corporation at Galveston 211,000 barrels per month, at \$1.34 per barrel; at Port Arthur, 110,000 barrels, at \$1.56 per barrel; at New Orleans, 512,000 barrels, at \$1.40 per barrel; at Jacksonville, 167,000 barrels, at \$1.50 per barrel.

Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation, 3,600,000 barrels of light Mexican crude for six months, beginning April 15, at \$1 per barrel, plus export charges at Teconate, Mexico.

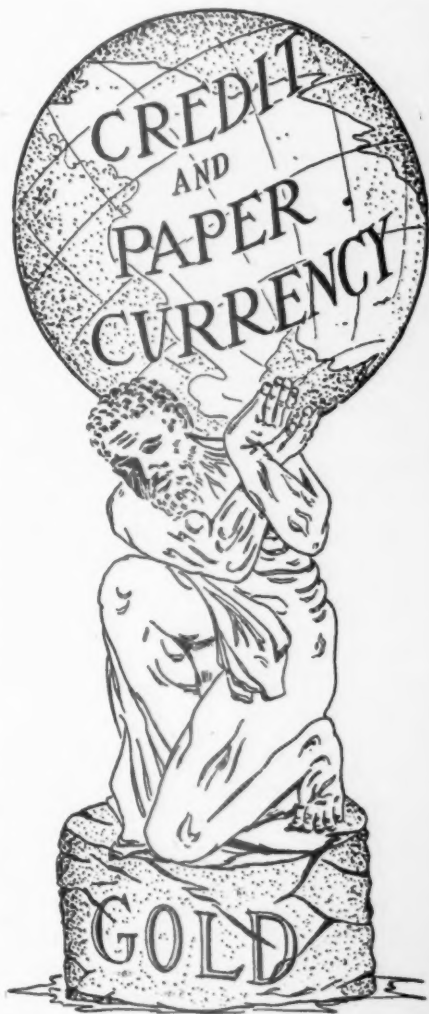
Standard Oil Co., New Jersey, two contracts. First, at New York, Baltimore and Norfolk, in equal monthly quantities, at \$2.07 per barrel, which includes Government transportation at 80 cents per barrel. Second, covering topping, storage and redelivery at New York of 2,800,000 barrels at \$1.66 per barrel, including Government transportation at 80 cents per barrel.

of gold coin, especially as there is no law in the United States to prohibit same, and the result of which practice would be injurious to our currency system.

The enactment of this law under present conditions, where the gold consumed in the trades is in excess of that produced from the mines, will not only be without cost to the Government, but will create a balance in favor of it. The premium to be paid to the gold producer is not a subsidy, because the Government has been and is now subsidizing the consumers of gold in manufactures and the arts. The wholesale index price number of all commodities in 1919 was 212, as compared to 100 in 1914, which shows that had gold increased in price in conformance with all other commodities in the United States, the gold producer would have received for his 58.5 million dollar production in 1919, \$65,500,000, or 112 per cent. more than the monetary price which he did receive. The excise to be imposed upon manufacturers of gold merely lessens the amount of this subsidy. The \$10 excise is equivalent to an increase of 50 per cent. in the price of the metal contained in manufactured articles, while all commodity prices have risen 112 per cent.; consequently, the excise offsets only 45 per cent. of the subsidy now in force and which, because of the fact that the Government sells gold to the trades at the original monetary price, must be and is being met by the producer. The bill merely creates the governmental machinery by which the consumer of gold in the trades may pay more nearly the cost of production for this raw material.

The gold production of the United States declined from \$101,000,000 in 1915 to \$58,000,000 in 1919, a loss of 42 per cent. in the last four years. It is evident that no less than 42 per cent. of the capital invested in the gold-mining industry has already been rendered unremunerative by the forced closing down of properties. These properties suffer great deterioration by the forced closing down, and, therefore, other losses are necessarily sustained and increased costs involved in reopening them. It is evident that the longer this condition is allowed to exist, the greater will be the reduction in the gold output for this year, which means a heavier drain upon the monetary gold reserve, because manufacturers are consuming as much or even more than they did last year. The longer this situation is allowed to continue, the more difficult and expensive will it be to reclaim gold properties and regain the normal gold production of the United States.

In view of the need for protecting the monetary gold reserve from further excessive depletion by consumption in manufactures and the arts, and the present emergency with which the gold-mining industry is confronted, it is expected that the consideration of this bill will be expedited.



Paper currency is bearing heavily on our credit, Atlas. Will the base crack?

"And the safest method will be to cling more tenaciously to the gold we now possess and to encourage gold mining in every legitimate way."—Richard Hoadley Tindley.

Both the cartoon and this statement appeared in the Financial World, March 22, 1920.

Congressman Madden, in discussing the question of loans to Europe, said:

"The country was never in such a deplorable condition as now as regards its finances. It is necessary that every person in responsible place should devote himself whole-heartedly to the work of rehabilitating and stabilizing the country's finances. With a deficit of \$3,000,000,000 facing us and estimated expenses for the coming fiscal year of \$6,000,000 and revenues not to exceed \$5,300,000,000, it is impossible to enter upon new obligations, to say nothing of drawing upon our treasury funds to meet the needs of other people. Our first obligation is to our own people, and they should receive first consideration. Living costs are beyond the reach of the ordinary person. Demands are being made on every hand for increased compensation to enable people to meet the excessive revenue costs. These demands are neither unjust nor unreasonable under the circumstances, but everybody knows that if granted it will but add to the living cost. The people throughout the country are demanding relief from the excessive burdens of taxation, and those in the administrative branches of the Government are insisting upon extravagant expenditures. Both cannot be granted. The duty of Congress is to reduce the expenses of the Government without doing injustice to any necessary activity and until the people of the country learn economy of expenditure, extravagant waste is likely to go on, but this waste should not include contributions from the Public Treasury to people in other nations for whose welfare we are in no wise responsible."

Lawrence Fremont Sherman, in a recent issue of *Law and Labor*, says:

"During the season of 1919 the Big League, composed of the All-American teams, 'Organized Labor' and 'Industry,' engaged in more contests than ever before in any one year in the entire history of our country.

"'Inefficiency,' 'Short Hours' and 'Agitation,' the star battery and first baseman of organized labor, succeeded in retiring 'Efficiency,' 'Harmony' and 'Production' times without number.

"It is true there were over 3700 'strikes,' but there were over 200,000,000 'days out' at bases, and the gate receipts lost, which would have been divided among the members of both teams, amounted to over \$2,000,000,000.

"Near the end of the season 'Organized Labor' lost its head completely and carried the game indoors (to the steel mills), and later, in defiance of all rules of the game and orders of the Umpire, insisted upon 'play' under ground (in the coal mines). The 'days out' in the last week of play in this single game were over 30,000,000, representing a loss to wage-earners alone of over \$120,000,000.

"All society, the mainstay of the game, then became thoroughly disgusted, refused to leave the grandstand and follow the play.

"It says it has sat idly by long enough and 'paid the freight.' It now insists that the recalcitrant players be curbed, the rules of the game obeyed and the decisions of the Umpire enforced.

"Society is now 'at the bat,' and a committee of 'wise men' is drafting an entirely new code of rules, and the hope of America in 1920 lies in 'Efficiency,' 'Harmony' and 'Production.'

"**THINK IT OVER.** How much did the season's 'play' cost you?"

Senator Frelinghuysen, in introducing his bills relating to the coal industry, said:

"We have been doing nothing in regard to the coal industry. We pay attention to all other industries, through the Federal Trade Commission, the Interior Department, the Department of Commerce and the Shipping Board, and yet the Government has absolutely no bureau charged with the duty of handling the coal situation. Every coal operator in the country is complaining of the shortage of cars; the Miners' Union is complaining that during the summer months they are idle; that they do not have the opportunity of working six days a week, and, therefore, they demand a shorter week and shorter hours, believing that would relieve the situation. If the mines of the country are operated with the present number of miners, I think about 500,000, 230 days a year, there can be procured in this country 800,000,000 tons of coal. The needs of the country are approximately 500,000,000 tons; Europe will need from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 tons.

"It is believed that legislation requiring lower freight rates on coal during the spring and summer months would tend to encourage consumers to develop storage accommodations, to accept deliveries of coal in advance of their seasonal needs, and thus to keep the mines operating more constantly throughout the year. The legislation proposed could be expected to bring about the stabilization of the price of coal. It would obviate very largely the pressing necessity for more coal cars; would remedy the present inadequacy of terminal facilities; promote regularity of employment in the mines and thus settle the outstanding grievances of the miners; it would cause no confusion for either carriers or shippers; it would not affect the revenue of the carriers and transportation of coal in the spring and summer would not embarrass the railroads in handling other seasonal movements—for example, crops.

"Briefly stating the effect of this measure, it means that from the 1st of April to the 1st of September consumers of bituminous and anthracite coal used by the industries of the country will have the opportunity of having 15 per cent. reduction in their freight rates and a penalty of 15 per cent. advance from the 1st of September for the following six months. It means that it will induce the purchase of coal in the summer and will release 25,000 coal cars

which are idle during the period, at a time when the railroads are not congested, and at a time when the coal may be moved more efficiently and effectively.

"It has been said by one who has studied the situation that it will save \$1,000,000,000 a year to the country in the wastage that now exists. This legislation also provides for an agency to obtain complete information about the coal industry and to provide some method to prevent a recurrence of practices which in the past and at the present time cause serious inconvenience to the public."

Congressman Nolan, in discussing the appropriation for the Department of Labor, with reference to the War Labor Board, said:

"From November 11, 1918, up to February 1 of 1920 the Conciliation Board of the Department of Labor handled 1250 cases.

"I have actual knowledge of the fact that this branch of the service has worked out an agreement which makes for continued peace in the oil industry of the entire State of California.

"I know also that this division has worked out a plan which made for uninterrupted production in the copper industry in the States of Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico.

"A similar plan has been worked out by this bureau between the employers and the employees of the five great packing companies of Chicago.

"Taking the entire record of this division of the thousands of cases they have handled, the millions of men who have become involved, I contend that this House ought to encourage the work of that division and ought to give it what it has asked for."

Congressman Mann, in discussing the appropriation for the continuance of the Board of Conciliation in the Labor Department, said:

"Objection is made to this appropriation because the conciliators are not always of the right character. I have seen members of Congress elected by a constituency, and doubted whether they were of value to the country. I have seen many Government employees who were not just the thing that I would select if I had the selection, but, after all, in this country of ours we have either got to come to one of two things—we are either going to try to bring harmony in labor disputes by conciliation between employer and employee, or perhaps some day we shall require compulsory arbitration. For myself, I never have believed in compulsory arbitration as being beneficial either to capital or to labor. I think that it is wise for the Government to seek through a third person to bring together those who are disputing, labor on the one side and the employer on the other, and see if they will not agree."

Frank A. Vanderlip, in an address before the Electrical League at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, on March 18, said:

"The time has passed when America was in a position to lend its credit to Europe because of the wastage of credit which might have been devoted to assisting the European nations. He also stated that a sound basis for American prosperity would only exist in the presence of an ample supply of capital, an efficient labor supply, and recognition of the fundamental economic laws. While things on the surface appear to be running smoothly, the supply of banking credit has been seriously depleted and funds for investment are no longer available. The taxes which are now enforced have dried up the usual source of capital; that is, large incomes, while the class of investor who bought Liberty Loans is not accessible because the advance in price without commensurate increase in compensation has destroyed the possibility of saving.

He urged the encouragement of a national policy of thrift which would provide for a division of spending between consumption and production of goods. He stated that labor is only about 60 per cent. efficient now, and was being led by demagogues who adhered to fallacious economic principles, losing sight completely of the difference between the relation of the amount of wages and the amount of work. The high cost of living, he said, could be traced directly to the inflation of bank credits and currency."

In an editorial in the **Engineering and Mining Journal** of February 28, the editor has some interesting things to say about the gold standard. We quote from the above-mentioned issue:

"The Banker's Dream."

"He is living on the interest of his debts.—Ancient Joke.

"The study and handling of bonds, notes, credit, exchange, acceptances, discounts and rediscounts leads to a strange type of madness. From the type of madness where a mass of paper money is supposed to be on a gold standard because secured by a 40 per cent. 'gold reserve' in the vaults in Washington, it is natural to progress to the complete madness induced by long exposure to paper currency of believing the gold altogether unnecessary. A banker speaking the other evening to the New York Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers declared his belief that the paper was the reality and the gold a superstition. He proposed, as an international remedy, to fund together all the national debts in the form of an international bond issue, and to issue paper currency secured by these bonds. 'Then,' he said, 'we should have

plenty of money,' on account of the immense total of the bond issue, and hence of the security.

"The idea sounds good to us—just before the wife says, 'Wake up—you're dreaming.' Get up and go to work; and first fix the furnace, and shovel the snow off the sidewalk before breakfast! Oh, boy! What a grand plan! The more we owe, the more money we have. If we haven't enough, all we have to do is to increase our debts and issue more money on them as security.

"The troublesome gold question we get rid of by absolutely refusing to recognize it; gold shall be outlawed, and on our pyramided debts we shall rise to heights of affluence and speculative joy yet unexplored. What a wonderful banker's dream! What unlimited rake-offs! It is possible—is it not—nay, probable—that there would be room for more bankers? If so, we should like to apply. Possibly we could all be bankers.

"Wake up, Mr. Banker, you're dreaming! It snowed a foot last night, and the wind is blowing like —! Get up and go to work."

The **Providence (R. I.) Journal** published an interesting editorial, from which we quote as follows:

"There is no more to be divided up among the people of the earth than the people of the earth produce. If we want more we must produce more, and if we produce less we must be satisfied with less.

"These are such simple laws that any argument as to their truth would seem impossible, and yet we are confronted daily with new theories which completely ignore them—theories based on the idea that the world can live without work and that it is possible for everyone to get something for nothing. There is a growing tendency to accept these theories and an increasing number of people have been endeavoring to put them into practice.

"Human ingenuity can no more oppose the law of supply and demand than it can change the natural law that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

"A voluntary movement on the part of everyone for economy and increased production would be an infallible remedy, but our knowledge of human nature would hardly lead us to expect that. The lesson will have to be taught by old Mother Nature. Her laws are ruthless for those who break them, but they must be served, and through hunger and privation she will once more teach us that industry and thrift are virtues, laziness and waste are sins, and that the world must work or die."

The **Christian Science Monitor** in its issue of March 1 commented as follows upon the efforts of the American Mining Congress in behalf of gold producers:

"Continuous and increasing exports of gold from the United States are causing some con-

cern. A United States Treasury statement gives total gold holdings on February 1 as being \$2,762,905,481, a decrease of \$24,808,825 from January 1 last. This is the seventh consecutive month to show a decrease. The stock of gold in the United States underwent a loss in 1919, by excess of exports over imports, of \$292,796,000. Gold holdings are now at the lowest point since December, 1916, when they amounted to \$2,741,669,491. On January 1, 1919, they stood at \$3,080,510,000.

"Although these figures in themselves may not mean much to the layman, the gradual loss of gold is of great interest to every citizen of the United States. Inasmuch as gold is the foundation of the United States monetary and credit structure, it is seen that, although this country has about one-third of the monetary gold of the world, and is thus well situated as compared with other nations, the ceaseless drain will, sooner or later, have serious consequences unless remedial measures shall be taken. These exportations are occurring at a time when there is unprecedented demand for gold on the part of American manufacturers, and when, unfortunately, there is a sharp falling off in production. The production of gold is declining rapidly because gold mining has become unprofitable. Owing to the inflation of the currency, the purchasing value of an ounce of gold is less than half what it was in 1913. Under the status, an ounce of gold cannot bring more than \$20.67. This has been the price at which gold has sold throughout the period of rising prices of everything else, and now gold mine operators say that gold can no longer be profitably produced at that figure.

"Various remedial measures have been proposed, but thus far none has been adopted by the Government. The American Mining Congress, at its meeting last fall in St. Louis, went on record as being opposed to any change in the gold standard and unit of value of monetary transactions, but proposed that a tax of 50 cents a pennyweight be imposed on fine gold contained in all articles sold on and after May 1 next. It was proposed that, from the funds thus to be created, the producer of new gold should be paid \$10 an ounce as a premium to compensate him for the increased cost of production. It is understood that a bill covering these points is soon to be introduced in Congress. Because of the heavy exportations, it has been intimated that the Government might be requested to restore the licensing system which ceased last June. But this, at best, would afford only temporary relief. As in the case of other commodities, what the world seems most to need is greater production. Deflation of the currency and lower commodity prices will eventually restore gold to its rightful position, but there is no telling when these conditions will be realized. Meanwhile, everything possible should be done to encourage production.

Congressman Kendall of Pennsylvania in a speech urged the repeal of fuel powers conferred on the President by the Lever Act. He said that the Act was never intended to continue after the cessation of hostilities. The prices on coal at the mines as fixed by Dr. Garfield are unjust and unfair. Coal operators have never been able to understand upon what legal or just basis Dr. Garfield fixed these highly discriminatory prices, and they deserve the condemnation of all fair-minded people, who are demanding their cancellation.

Mr. Kendall said that Dr. Garfield has deliberately reached into the pockets of the coal operators and took ten cents for every ton of coal produced and put it into the pockets of the railroads, the steel trusts, the oil refiners, the powder trusts and other large corporations. Coal operators are patriotic, and would submit to all Government orders, and, of course, the railroads and other large corporations extended their heartfelt thanks to Dr. Garfield for the munificent gift handed them in reducing the price of coal ten cents per ton without even a request by them for such reduction.

The bituminous operators were recently further "sandbagged" by Dr. Garfield when he came to Washington to settle the coal strike by granting an increase in wages to all bituminous miners of 14 per cent., equivalent to the cost of production of 28 cents per ton.

This time Dr. Garfield injected his hand into the operators' pockets, taking 28 cents for every ton of coal mined, turning this sum over to the railroads, steel trusts, powder trusts and other large institutions, none of which had made any reduction in the price of their products, but had advanced their prices from 75 to 85 per cent. This unwarranted price-fixing is oppression, and ultimately means confiscation of property. The report of the Coal Commission recommending an additional advance of 11 per cent. in wages to miners would add another 22 cents per ton to the production of bituminous coal. The diversion of coal since the signing of the armistice is most pernicious, illegal, unwarranted and discriminatory usurpation of power. Authority to control distribution was given the President only when it was necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war. No such necessity now exists, and there should be no diversion of coal and no further interference with legitimate business by the Government.

Congressman Nelson of Wisconsin, in a speech in the House March 19, said:

"America must economize in her coal resources. The coal shortage, by reason of strikes and collapse of railway transportation in the last two years during peak seasons, has emphasized the need of utilizing all possible water-power and waterways. We must learn how to hitch up America's coal and water-power. Railroad coal tonnage should be reduced by water routes."

He urged the development of an interna-

tional water route from the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence River to the sea jointly with Canada to accommodate ocean-going vessels, which he said was the key to the solution of the fuel and power crisis of the Eastern seaboard.

DIVERSION OF COAL ORDERED STOPPED AS OF APRIL FIRST

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, on March 24 issued the following order:

"I, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, acting, with respect to control of the distribution of coal, under authority delegated to me by certain orders of the United States Fuel Administrator, dated October 31, 1919, and December 8, 1919, and by certain Executive Orders of the President of the United States, dated February 28, 1920; March 5, 1920, and March 19, 1920, hereby order and direct as follows:

"That all rules, regulations, orders or directions issued by me or under authorization from me under and by virtue of the aforesaid delegation of authority to me shall be and until further notice shall remain suspended from and after 12.01 A. M., April 1, 1920, and especially a certain order made by me on March 5, 1920, establishing a certain preference or priority list and designating as my representatives certain Regional Coal Committees with power, within the limits and for the purposes therein specified, to make diversions of coal in the possession of railroads operating in the United States as common carriers."

Pursuant to the above order of the Director-General, H. B. Spencer, as chairman of the Central Coal Committee, instructed all Regional and District Coal Committees, through which the control of the Director-General over the distribution of coal has been exercised, to cease functioning as the Director-General's representative at 12.01 A. M. April 1, 1920, and to give notice to all parties concerned that on and after 12.01 A. M. April 1 any and all orders issued by the committees will cease to have force or effect. The activities of these committees, which since March 5 have been charged with the duty of protecting the emergency fuel requirements of railroads, public utilities and other consumers in the first five classes of the Fuel Administrator's preference list, will be confined to carrying out to conclusion settlements for coal diverted prior to April 1. The committees were advised that during the period remaining in which the Director-General would exercise control over the distribution of coal it was imperative that diversions should be held at the absolute minimum necessary to meet current requirements of consumers in the first five classes, and they were instructed to exercise the greatest possible vigilance in seeing to it that no railroad, public utility or other consumer was permitted to build up a reserve supply of coal through diversions.



Under this heading THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL will hereafter carry a concise review of various orders, opinions and reports affecting freight rates throughout the country issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Administration or any organization that may be made by law to succeed in any way to the functions of these two departments. The purpose is to get before our members the principal government mandates which affect our commodities, with a view to eliciting inquiries. It is not practicable to include much detail, but we are so equipped that we can give, upon inquiry, a full and complete analysis of any of the traffic problems which are brought to our attention. We hope that this chapter will be of interest and that you will advise us of your problems in order that we may give to each one the personal and complete attention which it cannot have in a review of this character.

DECISIONS OF THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Coal.—In a case brought by Franklin C. Cornell of Ithaca, N. Y., the Commission finds that the rates on anthracite coal, in carloads, from Coxton, Pa., to East Ithaca, N. Y., have been unduly prejudicial to the extent that they exceeded the rates contemporaneously in effect to Ithaca, N. Y. Reparation is awarded.

The complaint of the New Jersey Power & Light Co. is settled by a finding that a rate of \$3.20 per long ton on barley coal, in carloads, from Scranton, Pa., to Dover, N. J., was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded a rate of \$2.40 per long ton which was subsequently established. Reparation is awarded.

In the case of P. Koenig Coal Co. the Commission finds the rates on anthracite coal, in

carloads, from Coxton, Pa., to Detroit, Mich., to have been unreasonable and awards reparation.

Petroleum.—In a case brought by the Kansas City Refining Co. the Commission finds that rates on refined and fuel oil to Chicago from Kansas City are unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to the extent that the rate on fuel oil from Kansas City to Chicago exceeds a rate at least 5 cents lower than the rate contemporaneously maintained on refined oil between the same points, and to the extent that rates on fuel oil, local or proportional, exceed rates at least 3 cents lower than rates contemporaneously maintained on the same commodity from the midcontinent fields to Chicago.

The complaints of the Akin Gasoline Co. have been decided, the finding in one being that rates on liquefied petroleum gas in tank-carloads from Electra, Tex., to North Baton Rouge, La., have been unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded those contemporaneously applicable from Wichita Falls, Tex., to the same destination. Reparation is awarded. In the second case rates on liquefied petroleum gas in tank-carloads from Dewey, Glenpool and other points in Oklahoma to North Baton Rouge, La., are found to be unreasonable, and reparation is awarded.

A finding that rates on petroleum and its products, in carloads, from the midcontinent oil fields in Kansas and Oklahoma to Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls and Menomonie, Wis., are not shown to be unreasonable or unduly prejudicial is made in a case brought by the Winona Oil Co., and the complaint is dismissed.

A decision in a complaint brought by the Atwood Refining Co. finds that a rate of 32.5 cents per 100 pounds charged on crude petroleum, in tank cars, from Burkburnett, Tex., to Oklahoma City, Okla., in September and October, 1918, was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 22.5 cents. Reparation is awarded.

Reparation is awarded for demurrage charges unlawfully collected at Chester, Pa., on seven tank cars of gasoline from Sistersville, W. Va., to Marcus Hook, Pa., in a case brought by the Texas Company et al.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hearing as to Methods which Should Be Employed in Working Out the Guaranteed Return to the Carriers Provided by Section 422 of the Transportation Act, 1920.—On March 22 the Interstate Commerce Commission began a three-day hearing for the purpose of determining what valuation should be used in working out the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guarantee which the carriers are assured of under Section 422 of the Transportation Act, 1920. Arguments were also heard as to how the country should be grouped for the purposes of this section. The hearing was more largely attended than any previous one before the Commission, and a large number of arguments were made, which can be summed up about as follows: The railway executives contend that, pending a final valuation of carriers, which, in the nature of things, cannot be completed for two or three years at best, the Commission should take the book value of the property plus such depreciation as the Commission can readily work out. It was estimated by some that this value should be as high as \$20,000,000,000. The railway security-holders took a similar position, contending that the book value is the basis upon which the Commission should work. Both of these arguments, however, were somewhat modified in the closing days of the hearing, protests from State Commissions, shippers' organizations and individual shippers being quite general. All of those who represented either the shippers or the public contended that the book value as it stands today is full of inaccuracies and is not a fair basis to consider in assessing additional freight rates. It was repeatedly stated that this value would, in the absence of definite knowledge, probably have to be used, but that many amounts known to the Commission from frequent investigations to be excessive should be subtracted and the final value used based upon such corrected results. The grouping feature of the matter received only slight attention, it being the wish of practically all that the three grand divisions existing today—Official, Western and Southern Classification territories—be left as they are. The railroads in the southwestern part of the country contended for a separate grouping by themselves, but there were practically no other requests for any other changes. The Commission has taken this whole matter under advisement and a decision should be forthcoming in the near future. Meanwhile, and up to September 1, such carriers as accepted prior to March 15 will receive the standard return which they got during Federal control. All but about 40 of the Class 1 roads in the United States have accepted this guarantee.

Coal Cars.—The Commission has exercised its car-service powers under the new Act by recommending that until experience and care-

ful study demonstrate that other rules will be more effective and beneficial, and especially during the remainder of the early spring, the uniform rules as to the handling of coal cars in force during Federal control be continued by the various carriers. The Car Service Commission of the American Railroad Association is making a drive to increase the production of bituminous coal to 11,000,000 tons weekly by improving the car supply. A telegram has been sent to all principal railroads calling attention to conditions following the strike, and asking for continued and concerted action by all concerned to equal the production of September and October just preceding the strike. Destination lines are directed to return coal cars to the mines promptly, and the attention to this necessity by the Western lines is particularly emphasized. Prompt unloading by consignees is also requested. The Car Service Commission expects that the volume of coal which will move to Lake Erie ports this year and the volume of ore which will move from such ports will exceed all previous records, and instructions have been issued providing for the preferred home movement of cars serving the Lake ports and confining the use of hopper or self-clearing cars of these lines to the Lake coal and ore service to the extent necessary.

Labor.—Section 304 of the Transportation Act, 1920, provides for the creation of a Railroad Labor Board, to be composed of nine members, three of which constitute the labor group, three the management group representing the carriers, and three to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; from not less than six nominees whose nominations shall be made and offered by such employees, and not less than six nominees who shall be named and offered by the carriers in such manner as the Commission shall by regulation prescribe. These nominations are to be made within 30 days after the passage of the Act. For the purpose of making nominations as members of the labor group the Commission divided the organizations of employees into three main groups, and provided that the railway executives could make their nominations through the Association of Railway Executives, these nominations, as made, to be certified to the President. On March 15 a hearing was had for the purpose of determining what the term "subordinate official" in the Act means, and extensive arguments were made by various associations which claimed that they had no representation under the grouping provided by the Commission. Accordingly, on March 23 the Commission issued supplemental regulations establishing a fourth group, which includes practically all of the various associations which complained that they did not have proper representation under the original grouping.

Personnel.—In pursuance of its policy of rotating the office of chairman, the Commission

has elected its senior member, Mr. Edgar E. Clark, to be its chairman for a term commencing March 17, 1920, and expiring June 30, 1921. Mr. Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., has been named Chief Examiner, vice Mr. Henry Thurtell, resigned, and Mr. Robert E. Quirk has been named Assistant Chief Examiner. Mr. W. V. Hardie of Oklahoma, formerly with the Railroad Administration, has been appointed Director of Traffic of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Agent.—The Transportation Act, 1920, requires that the President designate an agent against whom actions arising out of Federal control can be brought. Accordingly, on March 11 the President issued a proclamation designating Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, as agent. The Commission has issued a general order making Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, as Agent, a party to all proceedings now pending in which Federal control is involved. Complaints brought in the future which involve Federal control should name all carriers concerned, as well as Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, as Agent. If Federal control is not involved, complaints should name merely the carriers concerned.

Depreciation.—The Commission has issued a general notice to all carriers concerned advising that until the Commission shall otherwise order the carriers can continue to observe requirements respecting the accounting for depreciation which have been in effect in the past. Under the new Act the Commission is given authority to prescribe classes of property for which depreciation charges may properly be included under operating expenses and the percentages of depreciation which shall be charged with respect to each of such classes of property.

Reduced Rates.—The new law provides that no reductions shall be made in rates without prior approval of the Commission. Accordingly, the Commission has sent to the carriers a form which is to be used in making applications for reductions, and many such applications have already been filed. When the Commission approves any of these applications it issues what is known as a Reduced Rate Order. This jurisdiction over reductions in rates is also extended by the Act to intrastate rates, and notice has been issued to all carriers that the Interstate Commerce Commission will consider applications from a State Commission for a reduction ordered by such State Commission in the event that the carrier itself refuses to make proper application.

Credit.—A hearing has been assigned before the Commission at Washington on April 20 upon the question as to what rules and regulations the Commission should provide in order to comply with Section 405 of the Transportation Act, 1920, which requires that no carrier after July 1 shall extend credit except under

such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe; provided, however, that the United States Government and Governments of the various States are not included in this inhibition.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION has elected Commissioner Clark for its chairman for a term beginning March 17 of this year and ending June 30 of next year. Commissioner Woolley was first elected and declined, and Commissioner Eastman took similar action. This was arranged in order that the new Commission, with its increased duties, might have its senior member as chairman.

VALUATION.—The Supreme Court on March 8 handed down a decision in the Kansas City Southern case, wherein it instructed the Commission to hear evidence and estimate the present cost of condemnation and damages or of the purchase of common carrier lands. This means the taking of a lot of testimony which may never be used and which will delay the valuation to quite an extent.

NEW COMPLAINTS

Docket No. 11262—Phelps Dodge Corporation v. Arizona Eastern et al.

Filed February 24 by Borders, Walter & Burchmore, attorneys, against unjust and unreasonable rates on coal tar from Haydon to Morenci, Ariz.

Asks for reparation.

Docket No. 11127—Sub. No. 3—C. A. Taggart et al., La Grange, Ill., v. Indiana Harbor Belt et al.

Filed March 1 by J. D. Gray, attorney, Chicago, against unjust, unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory rates on coal to La Grange by reason of addition of 25 per cent. increase to each factor of the rate instead of to the rate as a whole.

Asks cease and desist order, establishment of just and reasonable through rates on anthracite and bituminous coal and for a general reconstruction of the switching district of Chicago, so that it may include La Grange, Oak Park, Lombard, West Chicago, Glenn Ellyn and Wheaton, Ill.

Docket No. 11264—National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., v. Pennsylvania et al.

Filed February 25 by Gallagher, Kohlsaat & Rinaker, attorneys, Chicago.

Asks for establishment of reasonable joint through rates for the transportation of coal from Aultman and Haydenville, O., to Perth Amboy, N. J., and for reparation.

Docket No. 11266—Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky v. Alabama & Vicksburg et al.

Filed February 26 by Chas. Van Overbeke, traffic manager, against a specific horizontal

advance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds on *petroleum products* under Freight Rate Authority No. 96 as unjust and unreasonable.

Asks for cease and desist order and reparation.

Docket No. 11268—Ringwood Company, Ringwood, N. J., v. Erie et al.

Filed February 26 by Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, attorneys, against unjust and unreasonable rates on *iron ore* from Ringwood and unduly discriminatory in favor of shippers at Missabe, Menominee and other ranges in the Northwest and from mines in New York.

Asks for cease and desist order, just and reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11269—Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Ind., v. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern et al.

Filed February 26 by F. T. Bentley, traffic manager, against rate of \$5 per car plus 15 cents per ton on shipments of *coke* from coke ovens to mills and blast furnaces at Gary.

Asks for cease and desist order and rate of \$6.50 per car and reparation.

Docket No. 11272—Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., v. Southern Railway et al.

Filed February 27 against unjust and unreasonable rates on *coal* from Catoosa, Tenn., to Albemarle, N. C.

Asks just and reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11274—Wharton Steel Co., Wharton, N. J., v. Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey et al.

Filed February 27 by Chas. MacVeagh and C. S. Belsterling, attorneys, New York City, against unwarranted demurrage charges on *iron ore* shipments unloading of which was delayed by weather conditions, resulting in ore being received in frozen condition.

Asks reparation of \$12,092.

Docket No. 11224—Sub. No. 1—Chicago Coal Merchants' Association v. A. T. & S. F. et al.

Filed February 28 by Sims, Welch & Godman and C. R. Hillyer, attorneys, against unjust and unreasonable through rates on *coal* and *coke* from points of production in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois fields to points in Chicago switching district.

Asks cease and desist order, establishment of just and reasonable joint through rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11276—Mexican Petroleum Corporation of Louisiana, Inc., Destrahan, La., v. Indiana Harbor Belt et al.

Filed February 27 by R. J. Wilkinson, New Orleans, against a rate of $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents on *sulphuric acid* in tank cars from Grasselli, Ind., to Destrahan, La., to the extent that it exceeded $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents from Grasselli to New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La.

Asks for cease and desist order and reparation.

Docket No. 11277—Ozark Refining Co., for Charles C. Ditto et al, Ft. Smith, v. C. R. I. & P. et al.

Filed February 27 by Clifford Thorne, attorney, Chicago, against a rate of $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents on *crude petroleum* from Billings, Okla., to Ft. Smith as unjust and unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded a rate of 22 cents previously in effect.

Asks cease and desist order, establishment of just and reasonable rate not to exceed $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents and reparation.

Docket No. 11278—The Midland Refining Co., El Dorado, Kan., v. Missouri Pacific et al.

Filed February 27 by A. F. Winn, Chicago, against a fourth-class rate of 35 cents on *sulphuric acid* from Coffeyville to El Dorado, Kan., as unjust and unreasonable.

Asks cease and desist order and reparation on a basis of $21\frac{1}{2}$ -cent rate.

Docket No. 11279—Chattanooga Coke & Gas Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., v. C. H. & D. et al.

Filed February 27 by J. S. Fletcher, attorney, against a rate of $61\frac{1}{2}$ cents on *coal tar oil* to Syracuse, N. Y., from Chattanooga, Tenn., as unjust and unreasonable.

Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

Docket No. 11283—Miami Copper Co., Miami, Ariz., v. Arizona Eastern et al.

Filed February 28 by Guggenheimer, Untemyer & Marshall and F. M. Swacker, attorneys, against unjust, unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory rates on *pine oil* from Pensacola, Fla., to Miami.

Asks for just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11286—Cosden & Co. et al. v. Midland Valley et al.

Filed February 28 by Clifford Thorne, attorney, against unjust, unreasonable rates from points on the Sapulpa Oil Field Railway to other points in Oklahoma.

Asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11287—Traffic Bureau of Nashville v. L. & N. et al.

Filed February 28 by T. M. Henderson, commissioner, against unjust and unreasonable rates on *coal* from mines on the L. & N. in Western Kentucky and on the Tennessee Central, in Tennessee, to Nashville.

Asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11289—United Light & Railway Co. v. C. R. I. & P. et al.

Filed February 28 by G. M. Cummins, traffic counsel, Davenport, Iowa, against unjust, unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory rates on *soft coal* from Kentucky to

Davenport, Ottumwa, Iowa City and Fort Dodge.

Asks for just and reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11292—The Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., v. A. T. & S. F. et al.

Filed February 27 by V. E. Milsark, traffic manager, against unjust and unreasonable rates on *nails, parts of oil rigging machinery* from West Virginia to Texas points.

Asks for just and reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11295—Mississippi Valley Iron Co., St. Louis, Mo., v. Missouri Pacific et al.

Filed March 1 by I. H. Gamble, attorney, against unjust and unreasonable switching charges on *coke, C. L.*, in St. Louis; also unjust and unreasonable rates.

Asks for cease and desist order, a rate of 1 cent per 100 pounds and reparation.

Docket No. 11298—The Parkersburg Rig & Wheel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., v. A. T. & S. F. et al.

Filed February 27 by V. E. Milsark, traffic manager, against unjust and unreasonable rates on *wooden tank material* from Tulsa, Okla., to points in Texas.

Asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11300—Ozark Refining Co., Fort Smith, Ark., v. Chicago & Alton et al.

Filed February 28 by Clifford Thorne, attorney, against unjust and unreasonable rates on *fuel oil* from Fort Smith to Detroit and Cleveland, the rates being combination on East Mississippi River crossings.

Asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Docket No. 11304—American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, v. B. & O. et al.

Filed February 28 by A. B. Hayes, attorney, against unjust and unreasonable demurrage charges on *coke* at Baltimore awaiting ocean transportation to South America.

Asks for reparation.

Docket No. 11319—Farmers' Fuel Co., Kansas City, v. Chicago & Alton et al.

Filed March 8 by S. C. Bates, attorney, against unjust and unreasonable rates on *coal* from Higginsville, Mo., to destinations in Missouri and Kansas by reason of the charge of 20 cents per ton by the Higginsville Switch Co.

Asks for joint rates and reparation.

TENTATIVE REPORTS

Docket No. 10862—International Agricultural Corporation et al. v. Director-General S. A. L. Ry. Co. et al.

A tentative report in this case has been provided by Attorney-Examiner Pattison, the syllabus of which is as follows:

"Rate charged for the transportation of

fuel oil, in tank cars, from Tampa and Port Tampa, Fla., to points in the Bone Valley district of Florida not found unreasonable, as alleged. Complaint dismissed."

Docket No. 10783—Coal Trade Bureau of Illinois v. Director-General C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. et al.

A tentative report in this case has been proposed by Attorney-Examiner W. A. Disque, the syllabus of which is as follows:

"Rates on coal from points in the Fulton-Peoria district in Illinois to points in Iowa found to be unduly prejudicial."

Docket No. 10686—Illinois Coal Traffic Bureau et al. v. Director-General A. & W. Ry. Co. et al.

A tentative report in this case has been proposed by Examiner F. H. Barclay, the syllabus of which is as follows:

"Present relationship of rates on bituminous coal from grouped points in Illinois and Indiana and from named docks on Lakes Superior and Michigan to points in Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, representing a change from the relationship subsisting prior to December 1, 1910, by reason of greater increases in the rates from Illinois and Indiana than from the docks not found to subject complainants to undue prejudice or to be otherwise unlawful. Complaint dismissed."

Docket No. 5265—L. Wertheim Coal & Coke Co. v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

A tentative report in this case has been proposed by Attorney-Examiner C. V. Burnside, the syllabus of which is as follows:

"1. Rates applicable on complainant's shipments of anthracite coal in carloads from points in the Lehigh & Wyoming regions of Pennsylvania to Jersey City, N. J., during the years from 1906 to 1911, inclusive, found to have been unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded, per ton of 2240 pounds, \$1.45 on prepared sizes and \$1.35 on smaller sizes. Reparation awarded.

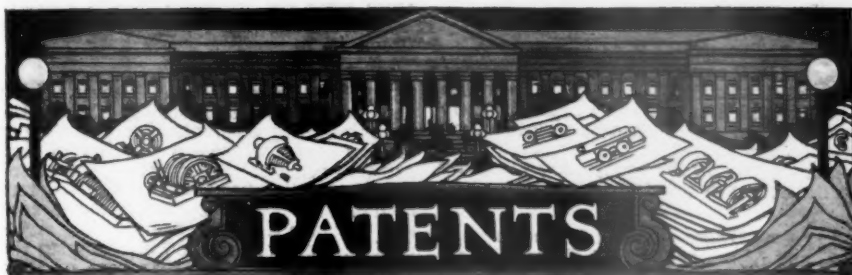
"2. Allowance by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. of 15 cents per ton on coal sold to complainant's competitors for delivery in New York City was equivalent to an allowance by the defendant, and was unjustly discriminatory and unduly prejudicial to the damage of complainant.

"3. As to other allegations of the complaint, the evidence fails to establish a *prima facie* case."

Docket No. 10907—Goldsmith Brothers Smelting & Refining Co. v. Director-General P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. et al.

A tentative report in this case has been proposed by Examiner Ulysses Butler, the syllabus of which is as follows:

"A carload shipment of copper sulphate from Englewood, Ill., to Philadelphia, Pa., not shown to have been misrouted. Complaint dismissed."



CONDUCTED BY JOHN BOYLE, JR.

1,329,380—*Henry A. Doerner*, Meriden, Ct.
Method of Treating Molybdenum Ores which comprises passing a current of chlorine gas through the material while maintaining it at a temperature of about 500 degrees Centigrade and treating the resulting gaseous product for the recovery therefrom of compounds of molybdenum.

1,329,434—*Titus Sheard*, Lakewood, and *Herbert E. Wetherbee*, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; assigned to The Dolomite Products Co., Cleveland.

Refractory Material. The object is to synthetically produce from raw dolomite, a compound that may be made to approach as closely as may be desired, the composition and qualities of Austrian magnesite. The steps consist in burning the dolomite, treating the resulting oxides with a solution containing iron chloride, whereby the magnesium oxide is hydrated and the calcium oxide converted into calcium chlorid with precipitation of iron hydrate, separating out the residual solid material, and heating the mixture to form compact masses of desired shape and size.

1,329,493—*Raymond F. Bacon*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; assigned to Metals Recovery Co.

Flotation of Coal. Bituminous coal is comminuted to produce a finely divided product in which the particles have sharp angular edges and fresh lustrous surfaces, the resultant product being subject to separation by froth flotation.

1,329,495, 1,329,496, 1,329,497 and 1,329,498—*Leroy G. Binkley*, Chicago; assigned to Railway & Mine Supply Co., Chicago.

Mine Car Wheels. Construction for attaching the wheel to the axle.

1,329,499—*Leroy G. Binkley*, Chicago; assigned to Railway & Mine Supply Co., Chicago.

Mine Car Wheel provided with means for insuring an adequate supply of lubricant to the axle.

1,329,500—*Robert M. Bradford*, Beaumont, Texas.

Well-Drilling Rig provided with a revolvable wheel having a device operatively connected to a walking beam, from which the drilling tool is suspended, so that upon every complete revolution of the wheel the drilling tool will be given two direct drops, each alternating with the lifting movement of the drill or bit.

1,329,737, 1,329,817 and 1,329,818—*Edson R. Wolcott*, Los Angeles, Cal.; assigned to International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Precipitating Suspended Material from Furnace Gases. Humidifies the gases to lower the temperature and cause partial precipitation and then passes to an electrical precipitator.

1,329,747—*Otto N. Berndt*, Chicago, Ill.; assigned to Lindsay Light Co.

Recovering Thorium by treating a phosphatic thorium compound to the continued action of fuming sulphuric acid in such a manner as to decompose the sands and convert the thorium into an insoluble compound.

1,329,835—*Linn Bradley*, East Orange, N. J.; assigned to Research Corporation, New York.

Electrical Precipitation of Gases consisting in providing uniform conductive conditions by controlling the composition of the gas before passing to the precipitating apparatus, as by humidifying the gas and also by excluding entrance of any outside air which might otherwise enter the body of the gas by maintaining sufficient pressure to insure that leakage cannot take place.

1,329,835—*Lewis J. Hewes*, Oak Park, Ill.; assigned to Traylor Engineering & Mfg. Co., Allentown, Pa.

Gyratory Crusher provided with a rigid support for the upper end of the shaft which can be easily removed and offers a mini-

mum amount of obstruction to the feeding of the crusher.

1,329,844—*Archibald F. Meston*, New York; assigned to Research Corporation, New York.

Down-Draft Wet Precipitator in which there is added to the gases liquid in finely divided form and in greater quantity than will be evaporated at the temperature at which added and then subjecting the gases to the action of an electric field.

1,329,859—*Walter A. Schmidt*, Los Angeles, Cal., and *Linn Bradley*, East Orange, N. J.; assigned to Research Corporation, New York.

Electrical Treatment of Gases involving the combination of humidifying and electrical precipitation.

1,329,914—*James H. McKenna*, Joplin, Mo. **Dirt-Loading Machine** having an adjustable plate provided with carrier devices for initially lifting the dirt and placing the same upon the conveyor of the machine.

1,330,014—*Halver R. Straight*, Adel, Iowa. **Apparatus for Distilling Oil Bearing Shale** comprising an inclined rotary retort, internally heated by a fluid fuel burner whereby portions of the shale itself may be used for combustion.

1,330,090—*Albert F. Plock*, Pittsburgh, Pa. **Sintering Plant** involving an arrangement of cars, tracks and means for loading and dumping the cars.

1,330,371—*Charles E. Gristwold*, Globe, Ariz. **Shaking Screen** in which the screening surface is arc-shaped.

1,330,742—*Edmund C. Morgan*, New York. **Method of Mining Coal** consisting in bodily dislodging sections of material in its native bed in a mine chamber, each section of a dimension predetermined in its cut position in said native bed and arranging such sections to form roof-supporting walls in parallel relation to the working face.

1,330,743—*Edmund C. Morgan*, New York. **Apparatus for Mining Roof Props** which cuts kerfs about a mass of material in the roof or floor of a mine chamber to form a frustum of material which can easily be broken off so as to have a height approximately equal to the distance between the floor and roof of the mine chamber to permit the frustum to be used as a roof prop spaced from the place of dislodgement.

1,330,744—*Edmund C. Morgan*, New York. **Stone-Cutting and Handling Apparatus** adapted to cut blocks of stone or other ma-

terial in a mine and moving such blocks from their cut positions in the mine to other positions where they can act as roof props.

1,330,825—*Robert Temple*, Denver, Colo.; assigned to Imperial Tunneling Machine Co.

Rock-Cutting Apparatus for tunneling or sinking shafts wherein a plurality of fluid actuated reciprocating cutters are mounted upon a rotative head so that the different cutters are in turn opposed to the rock face in which the cut is being made. Automatic means are provided for bringing the cutters to rest during that part of their movement in which they are not opposed to the rock face being operated on, and means are also provided for supplying power to each individual cutter in proportion to the resistance encountered thereby when in operation.

1,330,963—*James W. Turk*, Portland, Ore. **Machine for Separating Gold from Sand** by sifting and air currents, and without the use of water.

1,331,225—*Edson R. Walcott*, Los Angeles, Cal.; assigned to International Precipitation Co.

Electrical Precipitation of Gases consisting in rendering the deposit conducting by injecting into the gases a finely divided solid conducting material and precipitating such material along with the said suspended material.

1,331,238—*John M. Callow et al.*, Salt Lake City; assigned to Metals Recovery Co.

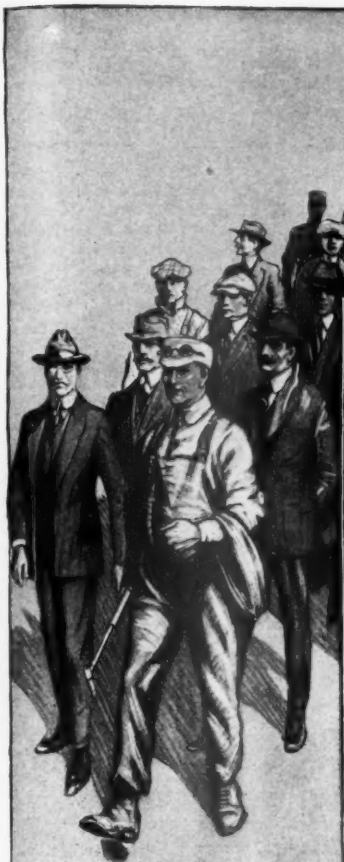
Flotation Apparatus in which the porous bottom consists of a porous brick or slab composed of a mixture of bakelite and sand shaped to form and hardened by heat.

1,331,309—*George S. Wright*, Toledo, Ohio; assigned to National Supply Co., Toledo.

Rotary Well-Drilling Apparatus provided with means for connecting the drilling string with a rotary table. The object is to provide a plurality of drill stems which may be used in tandem whereby a greater depth may be drilled before disconnecting the string and inserting additional sections.

1,331,320—*Louis Chomier*, St. Etienne, France.

Miner's Lamp consisting of two parts, the body of the lamp containing the source of electricity and the head of the lamp supporting the source of the light. The two parts are united by means of a screw-threaded cap fixed on the body of the lamp, and they can only be separated by means of a magnet acting in a special locking device arranged in the head of the lamp.



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Mine & Smelter Supply Co., Denver, Colo.

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Mine Equipment & Supply Co., Denver, Colo.

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Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

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BINS (Coke and Coal)

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BIT SHARPENERS

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du Pont Powder Co., The E. I., Wilmington, Del.
Equitable Powder Co., East Alton, Ill.
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Illinois Powder Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Hendrie & Bolthoff Mfg. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo.
Mine Equipment & Supply Co., Denver, Colo.

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Mine & Smelter Supply Co., Denver, Colo.

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Car-Dumper & Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill.
Jacobsen & Schraeder, Inc., Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

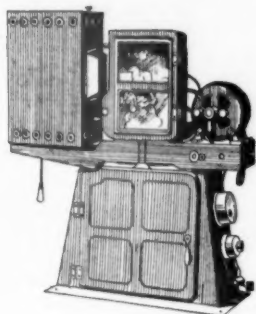
CAR AND CAR WHEELS

Hockensmith Mine Car Co., Penn Station, Pa.
Machinery Warehouse & Sales Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.
Mine & Smelter Supply Co., Denver, Colo.
United Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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The Crane Co., 838 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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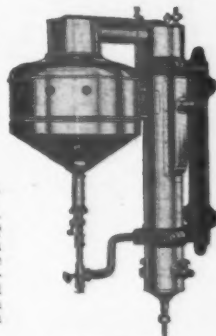
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Machinery Warehouse & Sales Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

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Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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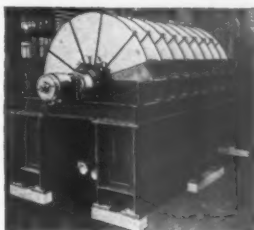
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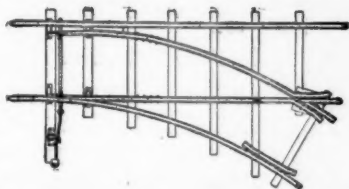
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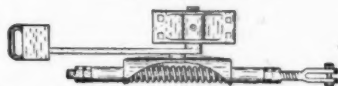
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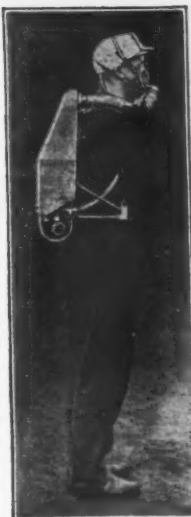
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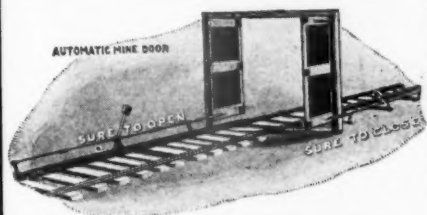
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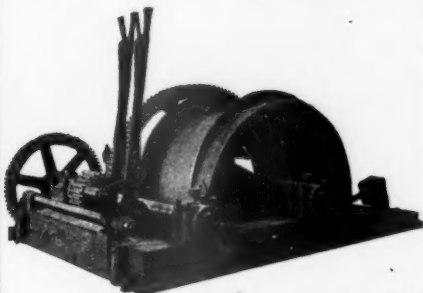
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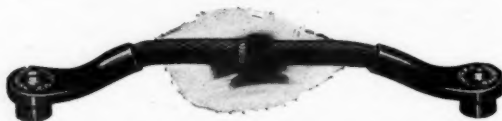
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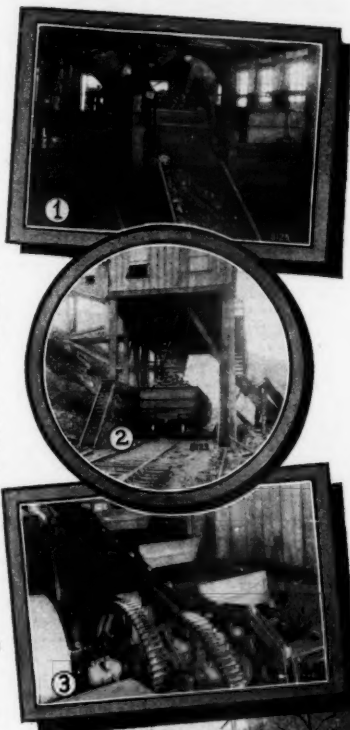
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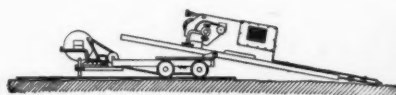
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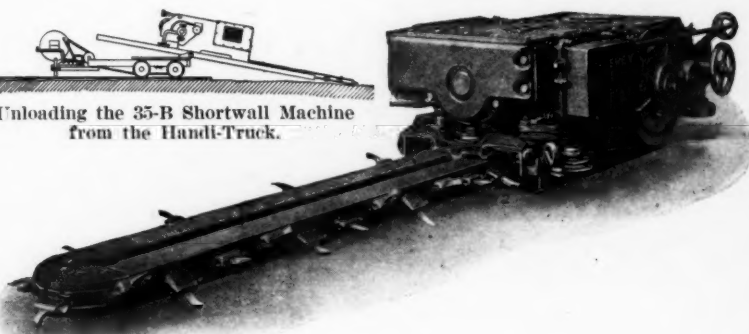
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